THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

Where Tact is Needed!

The Sino-British Rapprochement and Possible Dangers

The Sacred Buddhistic Army of Szechuen

By C. B. Rape

China's Problems in the Development of Foreign Policy

By J. B. P.

Another Chapter in Samoa's Checkered History

密勒氏評論報

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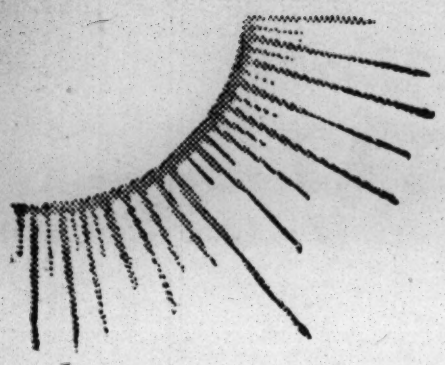

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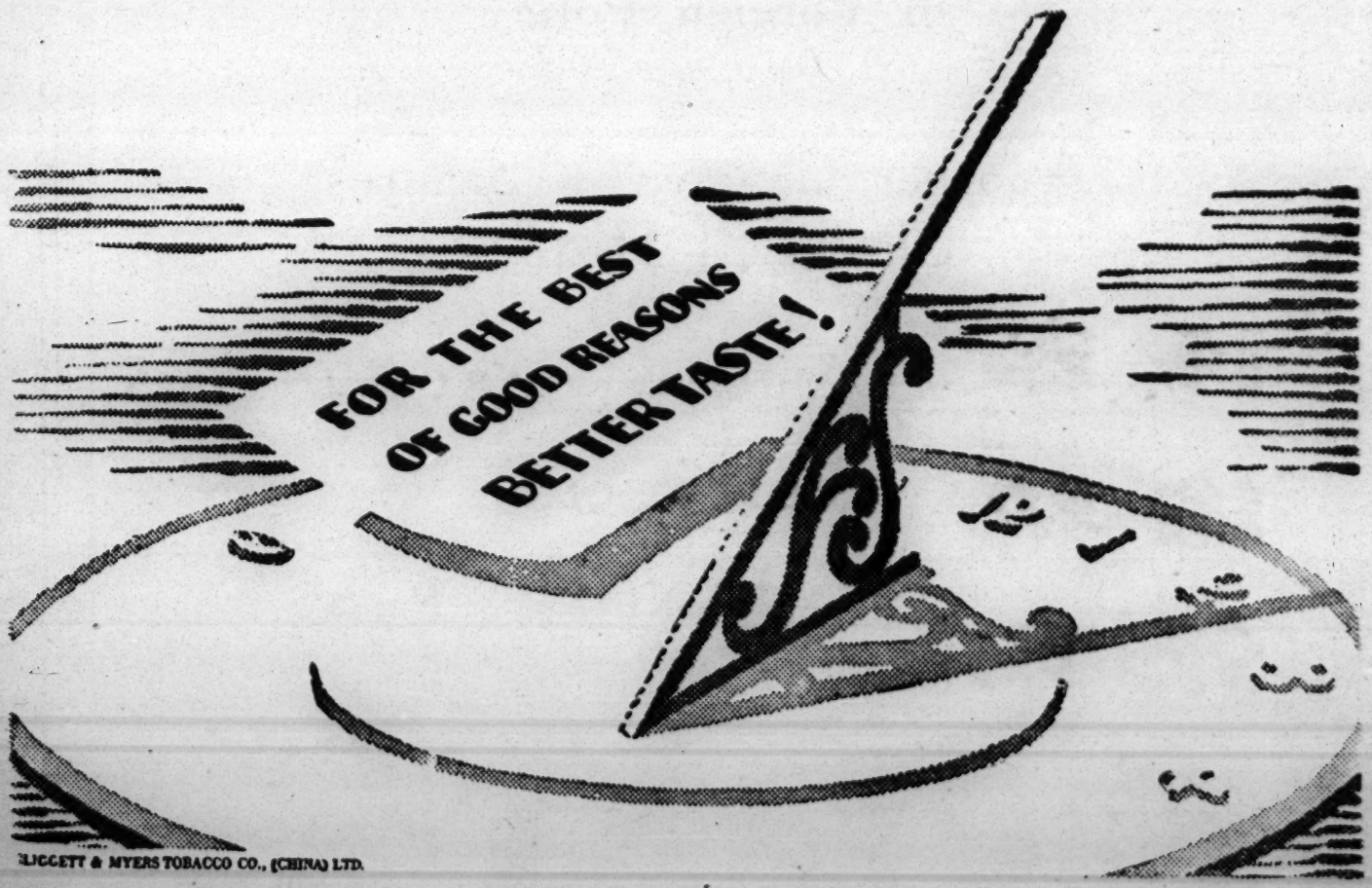

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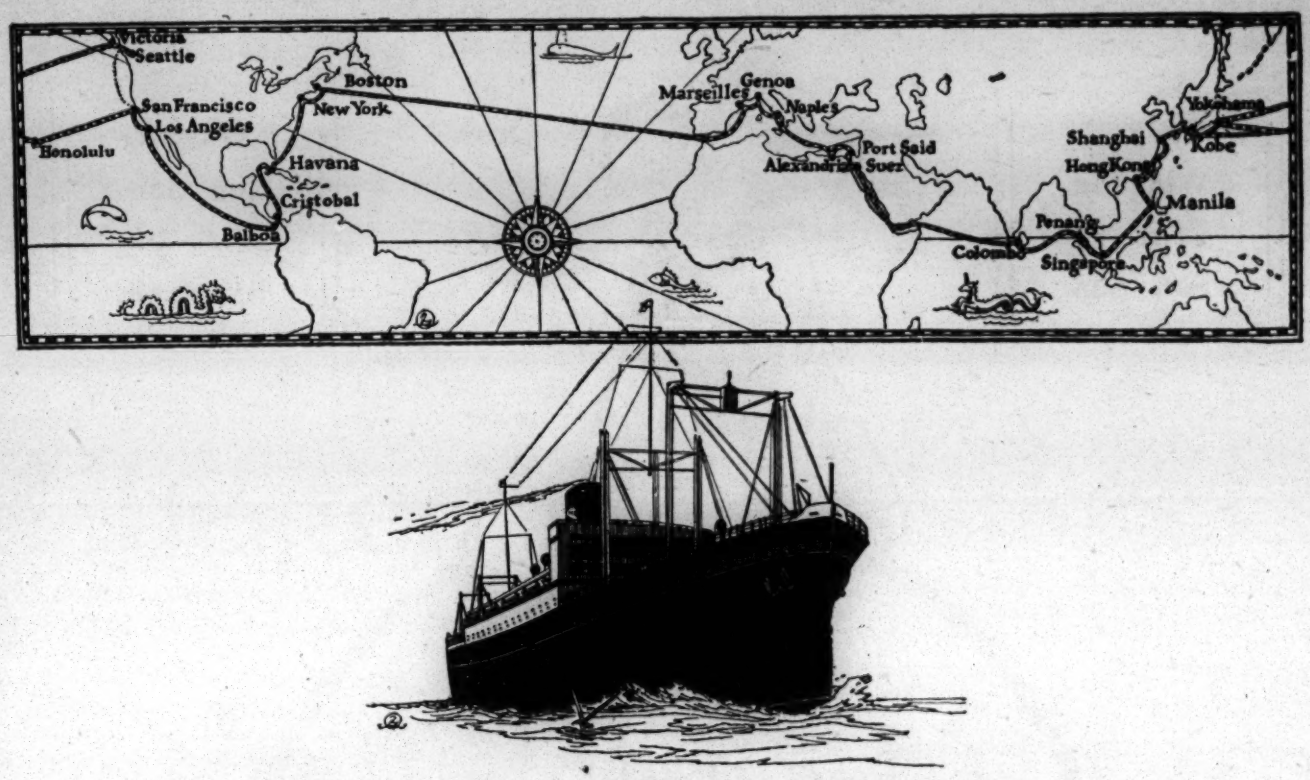

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J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher

LIZEN SCHENG, Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

GEO. W. MISSEMER BRUNO SCHWARTZ (Hankow)

CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking) WM. STEPHEN WANG (Tientsin)

H. P. SHASTRI SAMUEL H. CHANG (S'hai)

LAWRENCE IMPEY (Peking)

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ANOTHER CHAPTER IN SAMOA'S CHECKERED HISTORY

SENATOR Hiram Bingham of Connecticut, according to a *Reuter* report from Washington on March 10, has introduced a resolution in the United States Senate recommending the annexation of the Islands of Tutuilla and Manua and certain others of the Samoan Group. The resolution declares that the native chieftains of the Islands have agreed to cede to the United States, absolutely and without reserve, all rights of sovereignty. To those familiar with the checkered history of the Samoan Islands, this news will be most interesting and significant for apparently Senator Bingham is asking Congress to do in 1928 exactly what the President and the Senate refused to do in 1872 when a similar recommendation was made by Rear-Admiral Meade of the U.S. Navy on behalf of the natives of the islands. Samoa is a small country, consisting of a group of islands in the South Pacific on the route between Hawaii and New Zealand. They are 1,600 miles from Auckland, New Zealand; 2,410 miles from Sidney, Australia and 4,200 miles from San Francisco. The total population is about 40,000 of which number approximately 500 are Americans and Europeans. But while the country is small and the population limited, Samoa has loomed large in the foreign relations of the United States. Volume II of Johnson's "America's Foreign Relations" has a chapter on Samoa in American history in which the author declares that "our relations with those islands involved from the beginning direct violation of two of the oldest and best principles of our foreign policy, namely, that the United States should refrain from intervention in the domestic affairs of other nations, unless, of course, in the necessitous emergency of its own self-protection; and that it would avoid entangling alliances with other and particularly with European powers." As stated in the preceding, America's relations with Samoa began in 1872, when Rear-Admiral Meade, while cruising in that part of the Pacific, visited the Islands and noted the superb proportions of the harbor of Pago-Pago, on the island of Tutuila. He made a compact with a native chief for the use of the harbor by the United States as a coaling and supply station, in exchange for which he offered American protection. Congress and the president refused to consent to the Admiral's undertaking, but despite that America became involved in a triangular intrigue at Samoa with the Germans and British which continued until December 2, 1899 when a treaty was signed by the three countries partitioning the islands among the powers, the Americans and Germans getting the lion's share and Britain getting compensation somewhere else, chiefly concessions in Africa from Germany. The story of the intrigue for the possession of Samoa

is a disgraceful one and as one writer puts it, beneath the dignity even of the most illiterate native of the islands. At one time it was only a hurricane which prevented the navies of America, Britain and Germany from engaging in a battle in the harbor of Apia. The hurricane intervened and wrecked all the ships except one which managed to get out into the open sea. Chief credit for developing the resources and commerce of Samoa belongs to the Germans, who, however lost out in the World War, and had their interests at Samoa turned over to New Zealand under a mandate. Recently there has been some trouble there resulting in the appointment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry. Just what is behind the resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Bingham is not known, owing to the meagerness of the *Reuter* report, but it is assumed that the purpose is to carry out the intentions of the Treaty of 1899 with the object of perfecting America's title.

WHERE TACT IS NEEDED!

A FEW DAYS ago the American Players, a local amateur dramatic organization, produced the play, "Captain Applejack," at a local theater. The play, it seems, is of British authorship and contains a Chinese character, a sort of "detestable little creature represented by a sneaking coward dressed in the supposed garb of a Chinese, gesticulating in a manner that has become the popular American conception of the most subtle treachery." The quoted words are from a description of the Chinese character which was written by an indignant Chinese to one of the local foreign newspapers. There has been much criticism of the play, particularly the Chinese character in the local press, the Chinese considering the character an insult to their race. The local American Players of course merely reproduced the character which appeared in the original play which had a successful run in New York. They were not to blame for that; neither were they to blame for some of the other personages in the play being shown as unenviable characters. But since this is China and the play was produced by foreigners in China, it is but natural that the Chinese in the audience failed to appreciate the fact that it was intended as burlesque. The American Players, without question, had no idea of offending the Chinese in the audience, which naturally would be bad business owing to the large number of Chinese who attend performances of this kind. However, the Chinese who attended the play have voiced their resentment in the following paragraphs which are reproduced in full since they illustrate the sensitiveness which exists in Sino-foreign relations at this time:

> "The only unpleasant observation we feel constrained to make against the production is that in retaining the Chinese character in the second act to portray the sneaking, whimpering rogue who serves to magnify the courage and prowess of Captain Applejack, the American Players exhibit a tactlessness that hardly accords with their position of culture and leadership in the local American community. It is granted that the American Players were not the authors of the production, and that the objectionable character was in the original manuscript. Is it necessary to ask whether good taste might not have suggested to the American Players a substitution in the role that tends to hold up to ridicule a people in whose country the play is being given?
>
> "Some may reply to this question with a sneer and dismiss it in that supercilious manner which certain foreigners affect with a conscious air that makes them so amusing to us who have seen them in their own country. With mock annoyance they will pronounce it an expression of Chinese hyper-sensitiveness. But it is a poor rule that does not work both ways. What form would the objection take if a group of Chinese were to present a play in America in which the hero is a Chinese and the most despicable character an American? Is in not possible that the premier performance might be abruptly terminated with something less restrained than a dignified protest from the Americans in the audience?
>
> "Foreigner here and abroad have been harping on the subject of an anti-foreign movement in China, as though it were an unnnatural and wicked thing. It is used as one argument by the interventionists in their vociferous garrulity about the "rights" of foreigners in this country. One of the "rights" which they have arrogated without defending is to insult the Chinese people with or without provocation right here in China. The wonder to us who know something about the mass psychology and mob action of western peoples in their countries is that in the face of their offensive conduct here, the foreigners are not treated to brick-bats rather than an occasional written reproval.
>
> "The best way to promote friendliness and to extend business intercourse between the Chinese and the foreigners in China requires a kindlier regard for each other's feelings. This is not possible if foreigners fail to show that consideration which might be expressed in their avoidance of causing sundry and petty irritations which serve no purpose other than to arouse the resentment of the Chinese people. Perhaps the American Players can take the lead in reform by removing the objection before staging "Captain Applejack" again."

THIS INCIDENT regarding the American Players' production is mentioned because of its bearing on the subject suggested in the title to this discussion, "Where Tact is Needed." Certainly there is no place in the world where tact is more greatly needed than in the relations of foreigners toward Chinese in China today. It is often said that it's the little things which count in life and assuredly this applies in monumental degree in the present relations of foreigners and Chinese. Every slight, accidental or otherwise, on the part of foreigners toward Chinese is magnified a thousand times and tends to counteract the most excellent intentions which foreign nations may have in respect to their relations with this country. This is particularly true in Shanghai where most of the troubles which foreign nations have experienced in China have originated in the past few years. The exclusion of Chinese from the public parks of the city which are supported in large measure from funds supplied by the Chinese in the form of taxes; the exclusion of the Chinese form participation in the local administration of the International Settlement; the implication of Western racial superiority which was exemplified in the shooting of unarmed students and laborers in the Nanking Road incident of 1925 and similar matters have had more to do in creating Chinese animosities toward certain Western nations, particularly Great Britain, than the whole question of China's inferior treaty position in the family of nations. It is these things which have been responsible for creating a determination on the part of the Chinese to "put the foreigner in his place," otherwise to become masters of their own household and all who reside therein.

IN VIEW of the changes which are now taking place in the relations of China and the West it is going to be necessary for many foreigners in high position in this land to completely change their mental attitudes or get out of the country altogether. Mention has already been made of the predicament of the "die-hard" foreign newspaper in China which has attempted to lay down certain rules for Chinese conduct which their home governments have either refused or been unable to uphold. These newspapers must now either change their entire attitude or the Chinese will find some way of putting them out of business. Exactly the same thing applies to the activities of foreign chambers of commerce in China which have been responsible for agitations for armed intervention, for agitations against treaty revision and so on. Unless these foreign commercial

organizations change their methods the Chinese will ultimately find a way of muzzling them, perhaps as has been done in Japan by prohibiting them altogether. To consider a recent example—the address of Mr. C. H. French—Chairman of the American Chamber in Shanghai who declared in effect that America's only interest in China was as a market for American goods: "China is at the dawn of an intensive industrial and agricultural development.....compute what that may mean to the future of America in terms of material prosperity and then ask yourself whether or not the narrow viewpoint people of the United States are concerned in China's welfare.....even now America urgently needs a vastly larger outlet for the rapidly and ever increasing surplus products of her industries .....we must do out part by assisting to retain and develop for America her just share of this stupendous potential market in Asia....." This may all be perfectly true from the narrow viewpoint of certain American merchants in Shanghai, but we doubt whether the Chinese people can be made to concur in the belief that the chief end of their relations with America is to provide a market for American manufacturers and their agents in Shanghai. America does demand equal trading privileges in China and we all like to believe that China will benefit in equal proportion with America in the development of closer trade relations between the two countries. But it certainly is tactless, to say the least, for the Chairman of the leading American commercial organization in China to declare in a public address that our only interest in China is based upon trade considerations and "that any policy formulated by the American Government which is not based on these considerations is politically and economically unsound." The statement was not only tactless, but indicated ignorance of the fundamentals of America's relations with China over almost the entire period of our relations with this country, relations characterized more by a desire on the part of the American people to help the Chinese people to a better political, economic and social status, than by any purely commercial considerations. It often has been said that the American people contribute back to China in the form of educational and so-called altruistic endeavor much more money annually, than the American merchants take out of China in the form of commercial profits.

IT HAS been largely due to this so-called American policy of altruism toward China that the Chinese people generally have a high regard for America and always turn toward America in time of need. A prominent Englishman who spent considerable time in China investigating conditions last year, recently made the statement that while the Chinese are prejudiced against all foreign governments and are generally suspicious of their motives, the Chinese are least prejudiced against the United States. In view of this situation, it is vital that all Americans, officials as well as civilians, conduct themselves in their private and public dealings with the Chinese so as to preserve the goodwill which has been built up in the past. A prominent American business man who traveled extensively in China two years ago declared that he was constantly exasperated at the fact that a number of American business men, several of whom were prominently identified with the Chamber of Commerce, "did nothing but knock the American Government and its policy in China. Everything the American Government did was wrong. In view of the fact that the American Government is spending millions of dollars of its taxpayers' money trying to build up the prestige of the American people in China I thought that the action of the American business people in China manifested the grossest stupidity." The man who made this statement has had much to do in the development of the larger interests of the American people in China in recent years, hence it is easy to understand his feelings when certain short-sighted American individuals in China persist in destroying the good will which has been built up. And finally, this matter of tact on the part of foreigners in China, is a matter of vital interest to American business firms desirous of developing their commercial relations in China. Three or four months ago the manger of one of the large American firms interested in China, caused a letter which he had written urging American military intervention in China, to be circulated extensively among New York commercial and financial leaders, his apparent purpose being to influence the American Government toward a "strong" policy of intervention in cooperation with certain European nations and Japan in respect to China. The man who wrote the letter is not an American citizen, but the letter which he wrote got into the hands of the Chinese in both America and China and probably did not enhance either American prestige or good will or the prestige or business of the firm with which he is connected. Those who question this statement may enlighten themselves by reading the letter, a copy of which appeared in *The Review* on November 26 last.

WHO'S GOING TO CAPTURE PEKING?

NO ONE questions the fact that the three outstanding Nationalist leaders, Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan, are united in the campaign to eliminate Marshal Chang Tso-ling and bring Chihli and Shantung provinces under the Kuomintang banner. But this unity of purpose always becomes strained whenever they begin discussing the question of who is to actually occupy Peking. As a result of this situation, Marshal Chang Tso-ling has always been able to play both ends against the middle, so to speak, and thus split up his enemies and manage in one way or another to maintain control of Peking. Marshal Chang Tso-ling's antagonism toward the Nationalists is chiefly centered on Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, his old enemy, so when things begin to warm up in the military situation in the North, Chang very cleverly tries to open negotiations with Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, tupan of Shansi province or Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commander-in-chief of the Nanking forces. There was a time last summer when the military situation looked dark from the standpoint of the Fengtien party, that Chang Tso-ling was on the point of relinquishing control of Peking and issuing a mandate turning over the city to Yen Hsi-shan. What the Mukden Warlord wanted to do was prevent Feng Yu-hsiang from obtaining control of Peking and the prestige which might accrue to the "Christian General" as a result of the victory. At the present there seems to be a remarkable unanimity of purpose on the part of Nanking, Loyang and Taiyuanfu in respect to the so-called Northern punitive expedition, but beneath the surface this rivalry over who is to occupy and control Peking is undoubtedly prevalent, and may cause trouble among the Nationalists, some fearing that in the event Yen Hsi-shan or Feng Yu-hsiang capture Peking that another Nationalist capital would be established there to rival Nanking. Then there would be a period of rivalry until it was established which was the Capital. The way out of this dilemma would seem to be in the direction of the advice of the older leaders of the

Kuomintang such as Sun Yat-sen, Tong Shao-yi and Wu Ting-fang, who always insisted that the Capital of China should be removed from Peking to some point in the Yangtsze Valley. When the Nationalists first occupied the Yangtsze Valley their intentions apparently were in that direction, but recently there seems to be a tendency back toward Peking, many feeling that the Nationalists would enjoy added prestige if their government was in Peking, the old political capital of the country. From the standpoint of present conditions in China, Peking, without Manchuria as a source of revenue, would be an empty shell for anyone controlling that city. The city is of no commercial importance and without the seat of government as a source of revenue, would shortly pass away except as a place of interest for tourists. Geologists have stated that the Gobi desert is gradually encroaching on the city anyway. It is of course no business of any foreigner to tell China where her capital should be located, but if the Nationalists do not intend to go back to Peking, then they should make the great decision and at the same time begin far-reaching plans for the construction of a new capital which would be in keeping with the dignity of the New China which all of the leaders tell us is to result from the present revolutionary situation!

WHAT'S THE STATUS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS HERE?

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of the appointment of Mr. Chen Tao-yuan as Chinese Deputy Secretary of the British Concession at Tientsin serves to call attention again to the status of negotiations which are supposed to be proceeding here in respect to outstanding problems in the relations of Chinese and foreigners in the so-called International Settlement at Shanghai. Aside from occasional references to unofficial negotiations which appear in the Chinese press, there has been no public announcement on the part of the foreign authorities in respect to what is actually taking place on these important questions which are of vital interest to all foreigners and Chinese in the Settlement. A few days ago the Amalgamated Street Unions passed resolutions calling upon the Shanghai Ratepayers Association to appoint nine Chinese councillors to sit on the Shanghai Municipal Council. Then in addition to this Major Hilton-Johnson, Commissioner General is supposed to have informed one of the Chinese newspapers that two assistant chiefs of police, one a Japanese and the other a Chinese, are shortly to be appointed. Later on Major Hilton-Johnson is reported to have denied this interview. Then still further in addition, there are reports that the Council is planning to recommend that the public parks be opened to Chinese on an equal basis with foreigners, but here again there has been no intimation from the Council as to what that body is planning to do. There is also a rumor in circulation that something is to be done about the Municipal Band and Orchestra which certain interests tried to abolish last year, but which was saved by Mr. O. M. Green of the *North-China Daily News* who made an impassioned address in this connection in which he declared that the abolition of the band would be interpreted as a sign of weakness. The annual meeting of foreign ratepayers is scheduled for some date in April, probably not more than a month from today, but despite the nearness of the date of the meeting and the obvious importance of the various problems to be considered, no one outside of the Council has any idea whatever regarding what the Council proposes to do. It is this policy of secrecy which is largely responsible for the lack of confidence which prevails in Shanghai in respect to the actions of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Also it is responsible for much of the trouble which the Council has in settling outstanding problems, due to the fact that the Shanghai public is never taken into the confidence of the Council and in consequence the Council does not have the benefit of knowledge which would come from public discussion. When the question of Chinese representation was up before in 1925 the Council made a secret deal with Gen. Sun Chuan-fang, then tupan of Kiangsu and Chekiang whereby he agreed to accept the appointment of three Chinese members to the Council. The Chinese public was not consulted on the question at all, so that when it was made public, the Chinese in the Settlement refused to accept the "offer" and the situation has been deadlocked since.

The British-Chinese Rapprochement

IMMEDIATE results in improved relations between the British and Chinese have followed the visit of Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to Canton and Shanghai. The ice has been broken and the British and Chinese are again on speaking terms after many months of misunderstanding. Hongkong the British Colony, located at the gateway to Kwangtung province is flying the Nationalist flag and the Governor of Hongkong and the Chairman of the Kwangtung provincial government have exchanged visits. *The Review* congratulates the British on their far-sightedness and regretfully calls attention to the fact that "bone-headedness" in the American community at Shanghai has prevented a similar rapprochement on the part of American and Chinese interests here. Mr. MacMurray, the American Minister, came to Shanghai several days ahead of Sir Miles Lampson and undoubtedly had instructions from Washington to get in touch with the Nationalist leaders for the purpose of establishing relations on a better basis than has prevailed for the past year and a half. But before the American Minister had an opportunity to meet with the Nationalist leaders, his good intentions and the altruistic intentions of Washington were largely nullified by an exhibition of "babbitry" on the part of certain officials of the American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai who took advantage of the opportunity to advertise to the world that the Chamber is still committed to a "die-hard" policy. It has been reported on pretty good authority that neither Mr. MacMurray nor Mr. Cunningham, the American Consul-General at Shanghai were informed beforehand of the intentions of certan's die-hard interests in the Chamber to commit Mr. MacMurray to a continuance of the reactionary policy which had its beginnings last year when the Chamber dispatched its cables to Washington demanding armed intervention. But the fact that they were not advised beforehand, does not relieve either Mr. MacMurray or Mr. Cunningham from the embarassment of being placed in an untenable position from the standpoint of the policy of the American Government in respect to Nationalist China. The addresses of C. H. French, chairman of the Chamber and C. S. Franklin, the Chamber's favorite orator, were both sent out in advance to the local press and received extensive publicity in both foreign and Chinese circles. The result was that later on when

the American Minister met the officials of the Nationalist Government for a conference, that the Chinese had already got the impression that Mr. MacMurray (due to his presence at the Chamber dinner) was in accord with the intemperate and undignified declarations of policy on the part of officials of the American Chamber of Commerce. Mr. MacMurray, in his own protection, should have informed himself in advance regarding the addresses which the officials of the Chamber intended to deliver and either forced a modification of the statements or refused to attend. He failed to do this, hence was placed in the position of approving everything that was said. As a result of this unfortunate incident, the Americans are being placed in the unenviable position of being the most reactionary foreign interests in China, a situation which is emphasized by the fact that the British have handled their affairs with more intelligence and in consequence have placed themselves in a position of leadership in respect to future moves on the part of foreign interests in relation to the Chinese situation.

The editor of *The Review* therefore congratulates the British both at Shanghai and Hongkong for superior intelligence and far-sightedness in their dealings with the Chinese. If reactionary British commercial and financial interests at either Shanghai or Hongkong had anything to say in criticism of Britain's present policy of friendliness, their declarations were reserved for private discussion and were carefully kept out of the newspapers. The result has been a vast improvement in the relations of the British and Nationalist China which undoubtedly will shortly be reflected in improved trade relations, which is the major incentive. The American commercial interests in China, despite the obviously altruistic intentions of the American Government in respect to Nationalist China, are, on the contrary, placed under a handicap owing to the "babbitry" and lack of foresight of a little clique in the American Chamber of Commerce which apparently is determined to stick to a die-hard policy even though the whole American diplomatic position in China built up through many decades of painstaking and far-sighted effort on the part of American statesmen, goes down in the wreckage.

The following *Reuters* report from Hongkong telling of the visit of Sir Cecil Clementi, Governor of the British Colony to Canton, tells the story of the improved feeling which has developed in Sino-British relations:

> In the course of his toast to Sir Cecil and Lady Clementi, Marshal Li Chai-sum said that Sir Cecil's great knowledge of the Chinese language was helping to bridge the gulfs between the Eastern and Western civilisations: by his work with the official circles of the two Kwang provinces and his efforts to improve Anglo-Chinese relations he had proved himself a great diplomat.
>
> "We are welcoming Your Excellency not merely for reasons of our individual friendship but because we regard Your Excellency as a friend of the Chinese people," the Marshal declared. "Luckily, international misunderstandings have been cleared up and goodwill and friendship are increasing every day. Your Excellency's visit to Canton provides a good chance to cultivate such goodwill and friendship. Furthermore, the Chinese merchants of Hongkong are also coming forward with a view to promoting commerce between Canton and Hongkong." Sir Cecil Clementi and he (the Marshal) would give their full support to the project, "and we are rejoicing over it", he concluded.
>
> Replying to the toast, Sir Cecil Clementi said: —
>
> "I rejoice to be here today as Your Excellency's guest, and I thank you very sincerely for your welcome. It is now almost thirty years since I originally came to Canton and lived for a while at first within the city near the Flowery Pagoda in the Yamen, which recently was handed back by the British Government to Your Excellency, and later as tenant of a house in Kun Yin-fong in the Western suburb. Those were happy days for me: I used to enjoy finding my way through the maze of streets in the town, talking with the people, making purchases in the shops, and retiring every now and then to the seclusion of the monasteries in the White Cloud Hills. I am one of the very few who have walked from Canton to Kowloon before the railway was built, and I loved sailing on the waterways of the delta. My travels also took me into Kwangsi province, where I was sent officially by the Hongkong Government to assist in famine relief work in 1903. On that occasion I spent most of my time in Tsam Chou-fu, Kwai Yun and Nanning Fu. But on other occasions I have travelled through Lou Chau-fu, Heng Yun-fu and Tung Lan-chou into the Kweichow province, and I have also travelled from Kweichow province into Hunan Province and thence to Kwei Lam and down the Fu River to Wuchow. So I think I may fairly claim to have acquired considerable first-hand knowledge of the Liang Kwang provinces, and though I have also made many journeys in other parts of China, it is the Liang Kwang provinces for which I have the greatest affection and to which I always return with greatest pleasure.
>
> "You will easily understand therefore what a grief it was to me when, on my assumption of duty as Governor of Hongkong in 1925, I found that Russian malice had provoked an artificial semblance of enmity between Canton and Hongkong. Never at any time, even when the anti-British boycott was at its height, was there any feeling of enmity in Hongkong towards Canton. On the contrary, we always believed that in spite of outward appearances there was no real change at heart in your friendly feeling for us, and that sooner or later you would realise how completely the Bolshevists and Communists had deceived you. Now at last Bolshevism and Communism have been expelled from Canton, and the long-standing friendship of Canton for Hongkong has been restored. I rejoice to know that the recent visit of Your Excellency to Hongkong and my present visit to Canton are but the outward and visible signs of a true friendship uniting the colonial and provincial governments as well as the people of Hongkong and Canton. It is my earnest hope that this traditional amity may never again be disturbed, and on behalf of the Hongkong Government I pledge you my full co-operation to that end.

Dangers Which Lurk In The New Sino-British Accord!

WHILE congratulating the British on their recent diplomatic success in re-establishing relations with the Chinese in South China and the Yangtsze Valley, there is no overlooking the fact that there are certain dangers lurking in the background which may bring disaster to both the British and the Chinese. The first of these dangers rests in the fact that Canton is now controlled by a militarist who is affiliated with the so-called Kwangsi faction in the Kuomintang, a faction which is opposed to the group which is now in control of the Nationalist Government at Nanking. Gen. Li Chi-sum, the present chairman of the Kwangtung provincial government is a Kwangsi militarist who came into power in Canton as a result of the suppression of the peasant-labor coup d'etat at Canton last Dece mber Gen. Li is not liked at Canton and has had difficulty in raising funds for the support of his troops owing to the fact that the Cantonese merchants and bankers are suspicious of him. He has therefore been looking toward the British Colony of Hongkong for financial support. Hence it probably is correct to assume that his chief incentive in attempting to win favor with British interests in Hongkong is either for the purpose of raising loans in Hongkong from British commercial and financial interests or from Chinese financial and commercial interests in the British Crown Colony which are desirons of a return of prosperity to the trade of the two cities. The Chinese press has already contained reports of such loans and

while the reports have always been denied, they have had the effect of showing the direction of the political wind.

THE *Hongkong Telegraph*, one of the leading British newspapers in Hongkong, in its issue of March 1 published an article on the first page which indicated that commercial and financial interests in Hongkong are expecting some "practical" results from the recent rapprochement of British and Chinese interests in South China. This article was as follows:

The Canton Government has resolved to form a Reconstruction Committee with the primary intention of restoring commercial relations with Hongkong to their former footing, according to a Chinese report. This Committee, of which Marshal Li Chai-sum will be the Chairman, will be formally inaugurated at an early date.

It is stated that one of the chief aims of the movement is to improve conditions on both the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway and the Kwangtung section of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

A Loop Line?

If possible, the Committee also desires to link up the two railways. The Committee believes that the connecting of these two lines will do much towards the improvement of trade connexions with Hongkong and assist the commercial development of the northern part of Kwangtung.

There can be no doubt of the value which would accrue both to Hongkong and Kwangtung if a loop line could be constructed linking up the terminus of the Canton-Kowloon Railway with that of the Canton-Hankow line. Such a scheme has often been mooted, but the many political changes in Canton have interferred with the carrying out of the project.

Link With Hankow

The immediate result would be to bring Central Kwangtung into direct railway communication with this Colony, and it would, moreover, be a step towards the eventual securing of through railway communication from Kowloon to Hankow.

For many years past, the completion of the whole line between Canton and Hankow has been talked of, but at present this project is at a standstill, there being still some 300 miles to construct.

A Rich Province

The report goes on to say that Kwangtung is a very rich province and that it has yielded a total revenue of $80,000,000 per year since the establishment of the Nationalist Government in Canton a few years ago. If civil strife terminates, the revenues could be still further increased and a considerable sum be assigned for reconstruction purposes, much to the benefit of the people and commerce throughout the province.

The fact that Marshal Li Chai-sum recently sent a telegram to the North, inviting Mr. Teng Tseh-Yu, a Kuomintang Commissioner, to return to Canton, is thought to indicate that the Marshal desires to appoint Mr. Teng as one of the members of the Reconstruction Committee.

According to an order made by the Canton Government yesterday, the 1925 Hongkong Strikers' Committee, which has been acting as a Head Union for unemployed Hongkong labourers in Canton is to be dissolved on the 15th instant.

THIS article appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph* a few days following the visit of Sir Miles Lampson to Canton when the British Minister was welcomed by Gen. Li Chi-sum, chairman of the Kwangtung provincial Government and by other officials at Canton. Upon this occasion, Gen. Li emphasized the need for cooperation between Canton and Hangkong, the following paragraphs being reproduced from the report of his address which appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph* on February 27:

According to our classical teaching, a nation should be friendly to its neighbours, and such international friendliness is as valuable as a precious stone. Though the Minister is a new friend of mine, the friendship between his country and mine is very old. To cultivate friendship is a proper step towards public friendship for the nations concerned. We have made the acquaintance of each other during these two days, and I have found the Minister is a gentleman who always talks sincerely and frankly and we both are very agreeable to each other.

According to our traditional teaching, friends should be morally responsible to each other. That is to say, one should supply what the other wants in urgency, and one also should save the other when he is in danger. This principle should also apply to friendship between nations.

I entirely agree with the Minister as he stated in his speech yesterday, namely, one should understand the other's points of view, and both should mutually respect each other. If this policy is adopted, I am sure there will be absolutely no misunderstanding, and consquently the relations between the two nations are bound to be cordial and strengthened.

British Goods Welcomed

There is no reason why we two countries cannot cooperate. Our co-operation is mutually beneficial. Great Britain is a manufacturing country which requires large quantities of raw material and agricultural products; China can meet the British demand. On the other hand, the British Minister said: what Britain wants is commercial intercourse. In view of having cleared up all misunderstandings and restored cordial relations, we Chinese are not only making no discrimination against British goods but warmly welcome them in our market, which is thrown open to international trade.

It is very essential on your part that China must be treated as a friend on the basis of equality and reciprocity. We Chinese attach particular importance to sincere friendship, and you will find that we Chinese are the best friends of the British people. I am sure the relations between the two nations will be brought to a still closer basis.

Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, in his addresses at Canton wisely steered clear of specific references in the relations of Hongkong to South China, merely stating that "the attitude of Great Britain toward China is one of sympathy and friendship and that Britain is looking forward to a time when our relations with China as a whole will be on a permanent and friendly basis satisfactory to both countries. In the meantime so long as China remains unhappily disunited, we will deal with whatever authorities may be established in the manner in which they are prepared to deal with us. Wherever we meet with friendship, we shall not be slow to reciprocate, and we hope in this steady and gradual way to work up to an ultimate general settlement of our difficulties.....In order that trade may prosper there must first be goodwill and friendly relations. It is to help in the creation of these conditions that I am devoting my energies and it is in pursuance of this task that I have come to the various ports of South China and finally to this great and historic city of Canton in order to establish personal contrct both with the governing authorities and the commercial communities."

THOSE who are familiar with what has taken place in the relations of the British and Chinese in South China in the past decade will realize at once the dangers which may be lurking in this new Sino-British accord at Canton and Hongkong. Gen. Li Chi-sum, the Kwangsi military dictator at Canton is desperately in need of money to consolidate his position in Canton and also for possibly evening scores with his political enemies in the Kuomintang. Should the British fall into the trap and supply Gen. Li with the money which he requires and for which he apparently is ready to make concessions, then we would simply have a repetition of the vicious circle which has characterized Sino-British politics in South China for so many years. The article in the *Hongkong Telegraph* referring to the linking-up of the Canton-Kowloon and the Kwangtung branch of the Canton-Hankow Railway is exactly the same proposal which was included in the so-called "Cassell Agreement" which was negotiated by Hongkong financial interests with another group of Kwansi

militarists in temporary control of Canton several years ago. This agreement gave certain Hongkong interests a monopoly concession for railway development and mineral exploitation in South China similar to what the Japanese have obtained in Manchuria through the South Manchuria Railway. When Dr. Sun Yat-sen finally succeeded in driving the Kwangsi military faction out of Canton, he obtained copies of this agreement and used it with damaging propaganda effect in arousing the Chinese people against the British. Then later on when other British interests in Hongkong financed Gen. Chen Chiung-ming against Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Sun again exploited this factor and succeeded in consolidating Chinese opinion against British interests, resulting finally in the Honkong strike and the disturbed relations which have existed between the British and Chinese in South China for several years and which have cost the British dearly in decreased trade and diplomatic prestige. The matter of connecting the Canton-Kowloon and the Canton-Hankow Railways is a particularly tender subject for the Cantonese owing to the belief in Canton that this would have a tendency to divert the commerce of Kwangtung province directly to Hongkong. These are the dangers which are lurking in the background of the new Sino-British accord at Canton and there is sincere hope that the British will not permit their new enthusiasm borne of a prospective trade revival to blind them to complications which are quite likely to develop in the event they are placed in the position of backing one group in the Kuomintang, and that a military faction now in opposition to the present Nationalist Government at Nanking. There are innumerable alert Cantonese politicians who are only waiting for this ammunition to use in a campaign to regain control of their province and principal South China port.

Sir Miles Lampson Entertained by Chinese Chamber

Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China who is in Shanghai following a trip to Canton and other South China ports, was entertained on the evening of Tuesday, March 13 by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, the guests including local British and Chinese officials. The British Minister was welcomed by S. F. Fung, chairman of the Chamber, who, in the course of his remarks declared that "China is not what it was 80 years ago and it is gratifying to see the gradual disappearance of the tendency to deal with China in terms of a backward monarchy in the days of the signature of what we rightly term the unilateral treaties. As Britain led the way in the signing of these treaties, may we not suggest that she, too, will win the respect and confidence of the Chinese people by taking the initiative in the revision of all Sino-Britsh treaties to the end that all the new treaties will be based on the principles of equality and reciprocity to permit a full measure of Anglo-Chinese cooperation."

Sir Miles Lampson in reply declares that Britain's aims in China are not political,—"They are commercial. We have indeed no other interests in China than that our traders shall be allowed to pursue their legitimate vocations as traders in peace and security, and we are prepared to meet China's aspirations for the revision of treaties in the most liberal spirit provided only that security is given for the lawful occupations of our people. Trade can only flourish where there is security for life and property where there is even-handed justice, and where merchants know their liabilities; that is to say, where they can count on freedom from illegal extortion and sudden imposition of arbitrary taxation. Both Great Britain and China are seeking a new basis for their mutual relations. We are agreed that the existing treaty regime should, as soon as circumstances permit, be overhauled so as to bring it up to date with present-day conditions. All that we require is that the system shall be such that it will enable British subjects to live and trade in peace in China under conditions I have just described."

A Great Bolshevik Plot in the North Sea!

BY BRUNO SCHWARTZ

News Item by Reuters Service:—London, Feb. 20—The Foreign Secretary was asked in the House of Commons today regarding Thompson Island, the existence or whereabouts of which was recently raised by Norway. The Foreign Secretary replied that Thompson Island was first discovered by Capt. Norris in December, 1825 and had only been sighted once since by an American captain named Fuller in 1893. After that the Island was unsuccessfully searched for and there appeared to be grounds for questioning its existence. The British Government had informed the Norwegian Government that they must reserve all rights in connection with the Island, etc.

I am hurrying to write you about a terrible Bolshevik plot I have just found out about. Its just awful. I wish you would tell the Shanghai Fascisti about it and see what they can do.

Its about Thompson Island. The island was discovered by Captain Norris (alias Nikolaivitch Phoulispantzoff) in December 1825, who was secret agent for Rasputin (known in the inner circles as Ksmoff).

Captain Fuller (whose real name is Phoulisshirtoff, a cousin to Phoulispantzoff) was acting for Ksmiff, chief of the Cheka. On a secret mission to the South Seas on behalf of Ksmiff to find out about the dirty work that Ksmoff was doing down there, he sighted Thompson Island (the real name of it being Psatzoff, headquarters of the Proletarian Union of Horsecollar Workers).

The King of Norway (who was really a Bolshevik agent by the name of Psatzoff—no, lets see—Psatzoff was the island. His name must have been Psinkoff. Either Psinkoff or Scratchitch, which in Bolshevik Russian mean the same thing. Anyway, he was a Bolshevik agent). He claimed that Norwegian fishermen had been using the island to catch Rolmops and Red Snappers, so that it was Norwegian property. Really, he didnt want it at all, but only wanted to hold it away from Ksmiff, head of the secret Cheka.

Well, then the British Government informed the Norwegian Government that they considered the title acquired by virtue of the occupation on Bouvet Island by Captain Norris in 1825 to be valid and that, in the circumstances, they must formally reserve all their rights in connection with that island.

Now, do you begin to see the terribleness of this Bolshevik plot. No? Let me explain.

You see Bouvet Island must be some place, musnt it otherwise the British Government wouldnt write such a letter to the Norwegian Government. Well, if Bouvet Island is some place, then Thompson Island must be some place too. It stands to reason that it must, otherwise what are they arguing about. Well, if Bouvet Island is some place, and Thompson Island (even if they cant find it) is some place too, therefore both of them being some place must be where they are. That gives the British Government a leg on them, with Norway playing from scratch. Thats how the whole thing began.

Now what do you think has happened! Why, Psatzoff Island (nee Thompson Island) has disappeared. Yes, sir! The blinking island has just picked itself up and moved away somewhere. And how do you think it happened! Thats just the Bolshevik plot Im telling you about.

Well, it seems that Phoulispantzoff had twelve children by the name of Smink, Yuskoff, Spatz, Yessoff, Nosoff and seven Bourgolianokoffs. They dont have anything to do with this plot, only I am telling you about them to show you what kind of a man he was. I had a letter from Yuskoff last week, and he says he is married now and has fourteen children, two more than his father. I will tell you their names if I have room at the end. Well, he says his wife is a Bolshevik agent, and the little children have tried to murder them in their beds no end of times. One of them hit him in the head with an axe and his wife just came in time and stabbed it in the appendix with a knife she took away from one of the other kids who was making some bombs. They have a great time. The children are too cute for words.

Well, anyway, Ksmoff and Ksmiff finally decided to get together on this thing and they sent a secret messenger somewhere with some private documents. Then, all of a sudden, the island disappeared.

Well, a friend of mine came in to see me the other day and told me about this terrible plot so I am writing about it to you. The island is now in the Kremlin in St. Leninscow. Please tell the Fascisti in Shanghai about it. Maybe they can do something.

The names of the children are all in secret code so you wouldnt knoww hat theywere even if I toldyou.

The Buddhistic Brotherhood of The Sacred Army and the Adventures of an American Ship on the Upper Yangtsze

BY C. B. RAPE

DURING the recent evacuation of Ichang by General Yang Sen's army many foreign steamers which had been commandeered to carry troops were wrecked in the dangerous reaches of the Upper Yangtse, because of overloading, or being held until the water dropped so low that they had only one chance in ten of passing through the rapids after they were released. Among these was an American vessel, the "S. S. Chi Chuen," belonging to the Yangtse Rapid Steamship Company.

She struck a rock while trying to pass through the treacherous Kong Ling Rapid, thirty miles above Ichang, and had to be beached in a brigand infested district. A relief crew was sent to rescue the captain and his crew and the ship if possible, and the writer went along as interpreter. While at work salvaging the vessel, we were protected for three days by the "Sacred Army", and this gave him a splendid opportunity to talk with the leaders, and learn something of their organization.

Name. In many places this organization has commonly been called the "Red Spears," but there is no justification for the use of this term on the Upper Yangtse. The proper translation of the Chinese name is:" Buddhistic Brotherhood of Sacred Soldiers of the Virtuous Way."

Purpose. The purpose of the "Sacred Army" is to preserve law and order, and to protect their homes from brigands from whose depredations they have now suffered for several years. When asked if they were opposed to soldiers the leader replied: "No, not so long as they do not interfere with the peoples rights. If soldiers oppress the people they put themselves in the same class with brigands, and we have no choice but to resist them."

Sort of a Home Guard

A striking example of this was seen recently. In the village of Shan Tao Ping, twenty-four and a half miles from Ichang, the retreating soldiers of General Yang's army rioted and looted the place, carrying off everything that was of value and burning half of the village. A few days later eight hundred stragglers arrived. They were induced to come on shore, and then they were surrounded by the Sacred Army and every one of them killed with swords. After this their rifles were destroyed by breaking them over the rocks and throwing the pieces into the river. When asked the reason for the destruction of all these guns the leader declared: "Foreign arms and ammunition have been the curse of China for more than fifteen years. We were far better off in the days of the empire when we never saw a rifle. We use nothing but swords and spears in the Sacred Army, except a few rifles that are kept for signaling."

It is reported that in reprisal for the massacre of these eight hundred men, General Yang offered a reward of two dollars for the ears of every Sacred Soldier killed by his men. The captain of one up river steamer told us that soldiers of Yang Sen's retreating army traveling on his vessel had four sacks filled with ears on which they were going to claim reward, but that most of these had been cut from the ears of innocent farmers, and not Sacred Soldiers.

A Close-up of Some of the "Sacred Soldiers" Described in This Article. The Leader is Seated with the Point of His Sword Resting on the Mat. The Baby Pet Deer is a Sort of Mascot. Note the Peculiar Position of the Left Hand of the Soldiers Who Are Standing, the Little Finger Pointing Toward the Heart and the Thumb and First Finger Pointing Upward Toward Heaven.

Beliefs. The head of this band of Sacred Soldiers, Hsiang Tin Ru, when asked of their beliefs, said that they were Buddhists. Each week the members of the organization were required to go to a Buddhist temple to worship. One interesting thing was that they stressed the belief in a Supreme being, "Tien", Heaven, and that they prayed at least twice each day, morning and evening.

This we had occasion to observe. One afternoon we invited three of the leaders to have tea with us on board. Their staying qualities were good, and they remained until late. Suddenly in the midst of a conversation they surprised us by lifting their faces and muttering a prayer which was unintelligable to us. It was the hour of sunset when all were supposed to offer a prayer no matter where they happened to be.

Something after midnight on one occasion the alarm was given that brigands were coming, for we distinctly heard the splash of oars. The leader of the Sacred Soldiers at once ordered some twenty of his men to take up positions on shore. Before going all these men dropped to their knees in prayer, calling on Heaven for aid.

One point that they emphasized continually in all their conversations with us was that they were divinely called to the task to which they had committed themselves. They were insistent, too, that if they did not carry out these divinely appointed tasks they would meet with the most severe punishment. These two facts seemed to give them great confidence and energy.

Membership. As this was a protective association, each family was supposed to furnish at least one able-bodied man. More could join if they so desired. There was no age limit. Any male big enough to carry one of their heavy swords might join.

Composed of Local People

The men of this army are all local people, farmers, day laborers, shop-keepers, teachers and others and all serve without pay. Ordinarily their duties as soldiers of the Sacred Army do not interfere with their regular life. In case of need like the wreck of the Chi Chuen, those who are free volunteer for service. In case of immergency all members of the army must report for duty, and the leader insisted that they never ate until they had finished a given task. On one occasion he claimed that they had fasted for more than a week while fighting brigands.

The Test. Each candidate for membership in the Sacred Army must be tested to see if his "heart" or purpose is right. This test is as follows: When their are a number of candidates for membership, they are taken to a temple where they are required to kneel facing the idols. A Sacred Soldier armed with a heavy sword then steps up from behind and slashes each kneeling figure with his heavy sword. If the candidate has no ulterior motives in joining the army, he is not injured, but if he has, the sword will cut deep. When I ventured to say that this was rather severe on the rejected candidates the leader said, "No, not at all, for we heal them at once by miraculous power. However such men are never allowed to join the army."

Oaths. The men who pass this test then solemnly promise in the presence of the idols to keep the following rules, at the same time being told the punishment for breaking each:

1. Thou shalt not have any ulterior motive in joining the Sacred Army.

   Punishment. If a soldier of the army has any ulterior motive he shall surely be killed by rifle fire.

2. Thou shalt not reveal any of the secrets of the Army.

   Punishment. If a soldier of the Army reveals any secret he shall die at once from a severe hemorrhage of the lungs.

3. Thou shalt reverence thy father and mother and all officers of the Sacred Army.

   Punishment. If a soldier of the army does not reverence his father and mother and the officers of the army, he shall be struck by lightening.

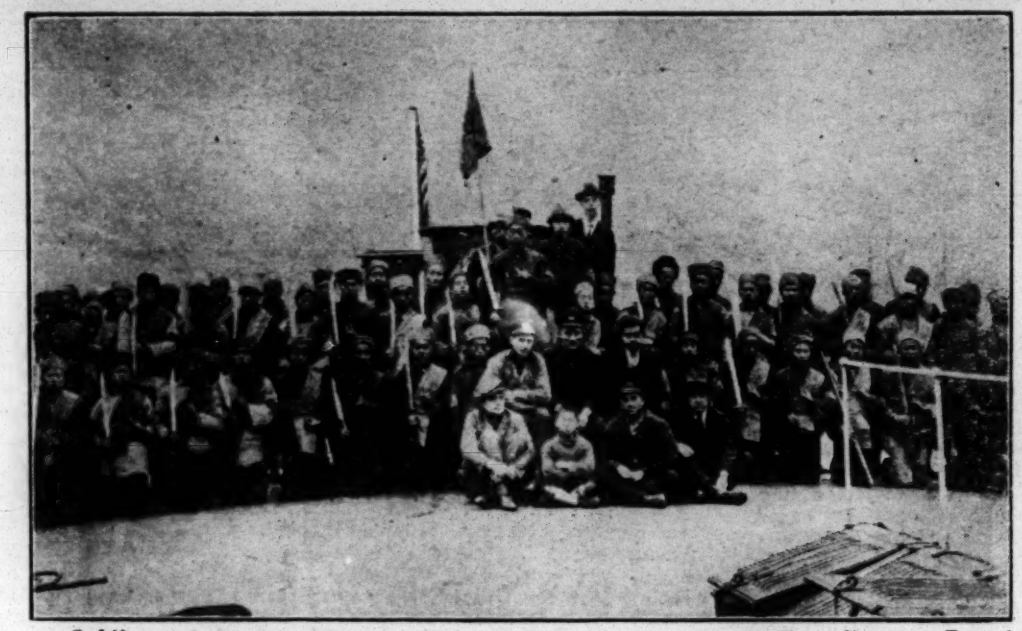
4. Thou shalt not depart from the Path of Virtue or despise Heaven.

Punishment. If a soldier of the army does depart from the path of Virtue or despise Heaven he shall die by fire.

5. Thou shalt not covet or love the precious (wealth).

Punishment. If a soldier of the Army is covetous he shall die by the sword.

After taking these oaths, each candidate in a special ceremony is handed a small piece ot red paper on which certain secrets of the Sacred Army are written. This he swallows and at once becomes immune to bullets and knife wounds.



Soldiers of the "Sacred Army" and Foreigners of the Rescue Expedition on Board the Steamer I-Ping at the Kong Ling Rapids on the Upper Yangtsze.

No Fear of Fire Arms

When we seemed to doubt this, the leader asked if we had any fire-arms on board. When told that we did, he offered to let us try them on him at close range. This, of course, we declined to do. He went on to say that the bullets were deflected by a miraculous power, and that the concussion of a large gun might knock them down but would do them no harm.

He informed us that a few weeks before, a famous robber chief, "Hair-lipped Liu," had caught several of their men. Knowing the fear which the people have for the Sacred Army, the chief informed these men that he would give them their freedom providing they would admit him and some of his men to the Sacred Army.

These Sacred Soldiers whom he had caught told the brigand chief that first of all they must undergo the "Test" to see if their "hearts" were "true." To this the chief consented. The Sacred Soldiers then tried the "Test" on two of the brigands and they were cut to pieces. At this Hair-lipped Liu became angry and declared that two of the Sacred Soldiers would have to undergo the same test. To his amazement, however, he was not able to cut off their heads. In terror he released the Sacred Soldiers and told them to leave as soon as possible and assured them that he would never interfere with them again.

Costume. The Sacred soldiers wear the usual dress of the common people, but to this add a red turban, red putties, a broad red belt, and a red sash across the left shoulder on which are written in black ink the Chinese characters for the equivalent of, "Buddhistic Brotherhood of Sacred Soldiers of The Virtuous Way." Occasionally one is dressed in a bright yellow costume of the same kind, which adds considerable contrast and makes the Army very picturesque. These yellow costumes have no special significance, however.

Arms. Each soldier carries a heavy sword, a dagger about a foot in length stuck in the puttee of either leg, and occasionally some have long spears six feet in length. Each band has one rifle which they claim is used only for signaling.

Results of Their Work

The Sacred Army is held in awe throughout the country even by soldiers and brigands, and everywhere the people pay them the greatest of respect. When we returned to Ichang we found much interest among the Chinese over the pictures which we brought back of the Sacred Soldiers. The photographer was kept busy for days supplying orders for these. They thought it wonderful that we were even able to get such pictures.

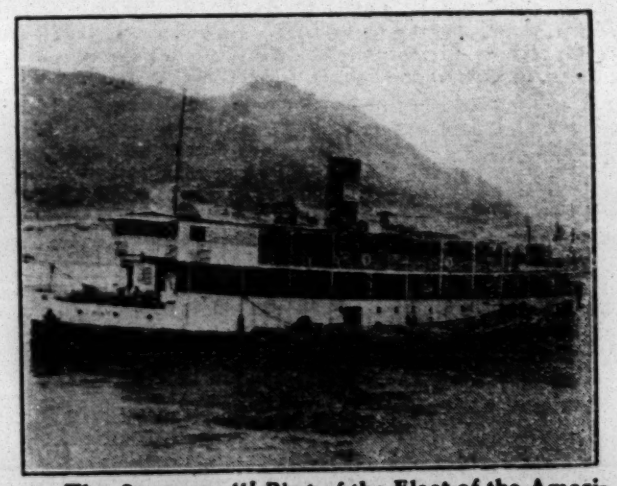
When we arrived at the Kong Ling Rapid where the "Chi Chuen" was wrecked, the place was in the hands of brigands, and these were carrying off the cargo and trying to induce the Captain and the Compradore to leave the ship. The Sacred Soldiers and the "I Ping" bringing help arrived about the same time. Had we been a little later there is no doubt but that all would have been lost.

Soon after we tied up alongside the "Chi Chuen" there was a great commotion on shore. The people rushed to cover, and the brigands commandeered a Custom's boat and went across the river or took to their heels. We discovered that the reason for this sudden excitement was the appearance of a long line of Sacred Soldiers marching towards us along the river bank. We were very apprehensive at first as to what they might do, but soon learned that they had heard of the wreck of the "Chi Chuen" and the trouble with brigands, and had come to grant protection. Five minutes after their arrival they had caught one man who had been stealing cargo.

They maintained excellent discipline throughout their three days' stay with us, and after their arrival no more cargo disappeared. They have brought peace and quiet wherever they have become organized, and we are convinced that though theirs may not be just the method needed, the only way that China can hope for relief from the chaotic conditions that have now prevailed for fifteen years, is for the people of China to take things into their own hands as these Sacred Soldiers are doing. They have no selfish motives, are working simply for the protection of their homes and the establishment of law and order, and give their services gratitously.

EXPERIENCES OF THE S. S. I PING AS TOLD BY CAPTAIN FRANDSEN.

The "S. S. I Ping" belonging to the Yangtse Rapid Steamship Company, an American firm, arrived in Ichang on January 28, 1928 with one hundred and seventy six tons of freight and thirty tons of coal on board. This gave her a draft of eight feet. It was fully expected that the vessel would be laid up for the rest of the winter, as the water was low, and having run for several months without repairs, she needed a thorough overhauling. Everybody on board was looking forward to a short period of rest in Ichang.



The Steamer, "I-Ping of the Fleet of the American Yangtsze Rapid Steamship Company.

During the afternoon, however, news was received that the ship was commandeered to go down river and pick up General Yang Sen's retreating soldiers, and that coal for the trip would soon come alongside. Twenty tons of coal brought down from Chungking was in the lower hold under cargo and could not be gotten at. As the river below Ichang was very low, only sufficient coal was taken on to get us down to Ku Lao Pei and back.

We left Ichang at 1:30 p.m., arriving at Ku Lao Pei at 2:30. The soldiers began to embark immediately. All were

poorly clothed and in a starving and freezing condition. They came on board shouting for shelter and food, and taking whatever they could get their hands on, there being absolutely no discipline. During the night many conflicting orders from various officers were received. Some wanted us to proceed up river at once and others said wait. Only by reasoning with them and declaring that we could receive orders from one man only did we succeed in getting along with them.

About midnight two thousand men were on board and I deemed it wise to proceed before we took any more of a load. Opinion among the officers differed, but we finally got under way, and arrived in Ichang at 2:45 in the morning. The soldiers disembarked, but none of my crew were allowed to go ashore. With the greatest of difficulty some of them did manage to get ashore, however, with their clothes which they feared the troops would seize, and buy a little food.

The Kong Ling Rapids, one of the Most Dangerous of the Upper Yangtsze.

The next morning, Monday, January 30, we proceeded at nine o'clock to Ku Lao Pei again, arriving at ten-thirty. On arrival several launches towing boats were observed coming up from below with the thousands of troops on board. Many were also seen marching up along the opposite bank of the river. These were the last of the fleeing army, and they came rushing on board the "I Ping" in a panic. Heavy firing was heard outside the village and I was ordered to proceed. We proceeded in short stages picking up soldiers and their baggage. Such was the confusion and rush to get on board that many small boats were overturned and scores of men drowned. All the people in the towns hid for fear of being forced to carry baggage for the army. Soldiers in the boats were frantic to have us pick them up, while those on board the steamer did not want us to delay further. Such was the journey all the way back to Ichang.

We had been told that the troops were to march up river from Ichang and never thought of being commandeered for carrying troops through the gorges. When we returned from this second trip down river, things looked very ugly in Ichang. There were no signs of life on shore, and no one was allowed to leave the vessel. We were ordered to go above the harbor where the "S. S. Wu Hsing" was anchored with the commanding officer on board. We dropped anchor at 6:30p.m.

I soon saw plainly that they expected us to take troops up river. I told the officers that I could not go as the vessel was heavily loaded with cargo which was to be discharged in Ichang. The military then commandeered two cargo lighters, but men could not be found to do the discharging and the soldiers would not offer to help. However as there was no one to receive the cargo, I thought it might be best to keep it on board, in spite of the danger of overloading the ship.

I was then ordered to go down to the Asiatic Petroleum Installation below the city, and load troops there. I tried to get rid of the lighters alongside, but they were not allowed to leave. I proceeded to the Asiatic Petroleum Anchorage in the dark, and by midnight the vessel was crowded with troops. I tried to explain the dangers of overloading the ship, but no one would pay any attention to my advice.

Many conflicting orders about proceeding were received, but about 1:00 a. m. on January 31st, when there was not even standing room on the vessel and the men on board were getting frantic, we got under way, and proceeded back to the "Wu Hsing" for orders.

Overloaded with Soldiers

On Tuesday, January 31st, we got under way at 8:00 a. m. with the lighters still alongside. Soon after we started the Chief Engineer reported that water was coming in the starboard cargo holds as the vessel was overloaded. Some of the soldiers then got into the lighters. At 11:30 we anchored at Huang Ling Miao in an almost impossible position where vessels would never think of stopping. Such were our orders, however, and there was nothing to do but obey. The S. S. Tze Feng," also loaded with troops, was there. None of the troops went on shore as they were afraid of brigands. We hoped to be able to return to Ichang the same day, but soon learned that we were to have no such luck. The Chief Engineer succeeded in getting on shore and buying two chickens. When he returned we cooked a meal on the bridge as the galleys were filled with soldiers.

During the afternoon an officer talked to the people of the village who were on shore through a megaphone. He was evidently afraid of brigands and "Sacred Soldiers." He told the people that the soldiers had come to give them protection. Finally all the troops disembarked. I was very happy for I thought we could now return to Ichang. I went down to where the "Wu Hsing" was anchored just above Nanto. Here we received orders to carry more troops. I informed General Wang that I had no coal, not telling him of the twenty tons which was still under the cargo. He was angry at this, saying that the Chief Engineer had refused purposely to take more coal in Ichang. He gave us eight tons from the "Wu Hsing."

The next day, February 1st, we got under way at 9:50 a. m. I had impressed upon the officers the impossibility of steaming the dangerous Kong Ling Rapid so heavily loaded, and they had promised that the men would disembark just below. When we reached the place, however, they forced me to anchor in an impossible position. In doing so the vessel bumped slightly, and soon a foot and a half of water was reported in number two hold. There was nothing to do but beach the vessel on a nearby sand bank at once. Then the troops disembarked.

Soon I saw a small boat with an American flag, and discovered Captain Blaise of the "S. S. Chi Nan" in it. His vessel, already heavily loaded with cargo, had been forced to carry troops, and had struck a rock in the Kong King Tan. He had succeeded in beaching her just above the rapid. Captain Blaise came on board and we discussed the situation.

We began discharging cargo into the two lighters in order to ascertain the extent of damages and to repair them. I was happy because the vessel could not proceed, and thought that the troops would march from this place. We worked until midnight and then knocked off, until morning.

On February 2nd we resumed discharging at day light. We went to the "Chi Nan" and brought back some food supplies and an awning to be used as a collision mat. Word was then received from General Wang on board the "Wu Hsing" that we must repair the ship and proceed as soon as possible. The Compradore and myself went up to see General Wang at Miaoho and assure him that we were doing all that could possibly be done, but we found it impossible to get an interview.

The Wreck of the "Chi-Nan"

On our way back we visited the "Chi-Nan," and seeing that she could not be repaired without more salvaging material, and realizing that she could not sink, Captain Blaise left because of the danger of himself and crew being seized by brigands and held for ransom. A few men were left to watch the vessel and we returned to the "I Ping."

Here we found that nothing had been done while we were away. The ship was in darkness and we were told that the Chief Engineer, the Pilot and Quarter Masters had left. Then we received word that unless one of the ships was ready to leave the next day, the two captains and all the ships crews would be killed, and the vessels destroyed. The situation looked very grave and we knew not what to do.

I called two officers into my cabin and assured them that we were willing to do our best. By working carefully with them, and at the same time trying to encourage the crews, we were soon ready for work again. About this time the Chief Engineer, the Compradore and the Pilot all returned. All had

a little food and we talked the situation over. The soldiers told us that they had been given orders to have the ship proceed or kill the crews, and declared that there was nothing for them to do but carry out the orders or turn brigands. There seemed no alternative for us but to do our best to try and repair the "I Ping." By this time the men were thoroughly scared so that both crews set to work at once and by four o'clock the next morning we had the repairs well in hand, and the leaks ready for cementing. At one-on Friday afternoon, January 3rd, we steamed the Kong Ling Rapid with the cement still wet, the two lighters and much cargo being left behind as we were too heavily loaded. We anchored at Miaho at one-thirty.

Fired on From Shore

The soldiers started to come on board at once, and when all but about two hundred had embarked, I was given orders to proceed. The men on shore, however, did not want to be left behind and at once opened fire on us. A soldier on the bow of the boat, seeing that we were going to leave, aimed his rifle at the boatswain saying that the steamer was not to sail. An officer on the bridge seeing this, jumped from the bridge to the deck below and collared the soldier for countermanding his orders. He returned to the bridge just in time to see a man threatening me. It looked for a moment as if there was going to be a real fight between his guard and the soldiers. Bedlam reigned everywhere, and there was indiscriminate firing all over the vessel, some wanting to go and others insisting that we take the men on shore. Noticing the seriousness of the situation, I told them that we would not go. When the anchors were dropped, *however*, the men on shore misunderstood the noise and thought that we were getting under way again and so there was another rain of bullets. Finally we got all the remaining troops on board went on our way, anchoring at five-thirty, on the left bank of the river just below the Hsin Rapid.

Another view of the Kong Ling Rapids. The Picture Gives only a Slight Idea of the Dangers Involved in Negotiating this Section of the Upper Yangtsze, Where Scores of Boats Have Been Wrecked.

Here we were happy to see the "Min San" and the "Yu Kiang," because they were smaller vessels, and with these to carry troops we thought that we would not have to go over the rapid, but could return to Ichang. However it was not long before my hopes were blasted. Seeing that we had to go over, I asked the skipper of the "Yu Kiang" if he could let me have some good coal as I knew that we could not make the rapid on what we had. He was able to give me six tons.

The Captain of the "Yu Kiang" was in a very nervous condition. He amused us by saying that he had been forced to anchor in so many seemingly impossible places that he thought now "he could anchor his vessel on the pavement of Shanghai." He had not had any proper food for so long that I invited him over. All that he had left of his stores was a little macaroni. He was too nervous to eat however.

The next morning, Saturday, February 4th, we prepared to steam the Hsin Tan. It was like a boiling pot and I did not think that we could make it. Some of the troops went ashore, and we got two wires and a bamboo rope ashore. At 9:25 we got under way and ten minutes later entered the rapid. Unfortunately one wire gave way, and at the same time the Chief Engineer informed me that he only had enough coal for half an hour's steaming. We made a miraculous descent of the rapid, going down broadside and just missing the rocks. We again anchored below the Hsin Tan, thinking that the officers of the troops would now see that it was impossible for us to get up. Soon the "Yung An" appeared above the rapids and *we* felt sure that the troops would walk up and board her and we would be able to return down river.

We were to have no such luck, however, for soon the following sealed order was received:

S. S. Yung An,
Office of 8th Division.
February 4, 1928.
Noon.

The Captain,
S. S. I Ping.

Sir:

The different units of the Eighth Division have been given orders to evacuate Ichang and return to Szechuen. You will see to it, therefore, that strict orders are given your Chief Pilot and Chief Engineer that your ship is to proceed over the Hsin Tan.

NOTICE. Yesterday at the Miaho anchorage the above-mentioned captain said that he would be willing to steam the rapid, but today he refuses. The "Wu Shing", a ship of the same size, has gone over the rapid successfully. This proves that the captain of the "I Ping" is simply making excuses and does not want to go over. This is most hateful and spiteful. Be assured, therefore, that if you do not proceed with all haste, your pilot and chief engineer will be forced to take the vessel over at the points of revolvers."

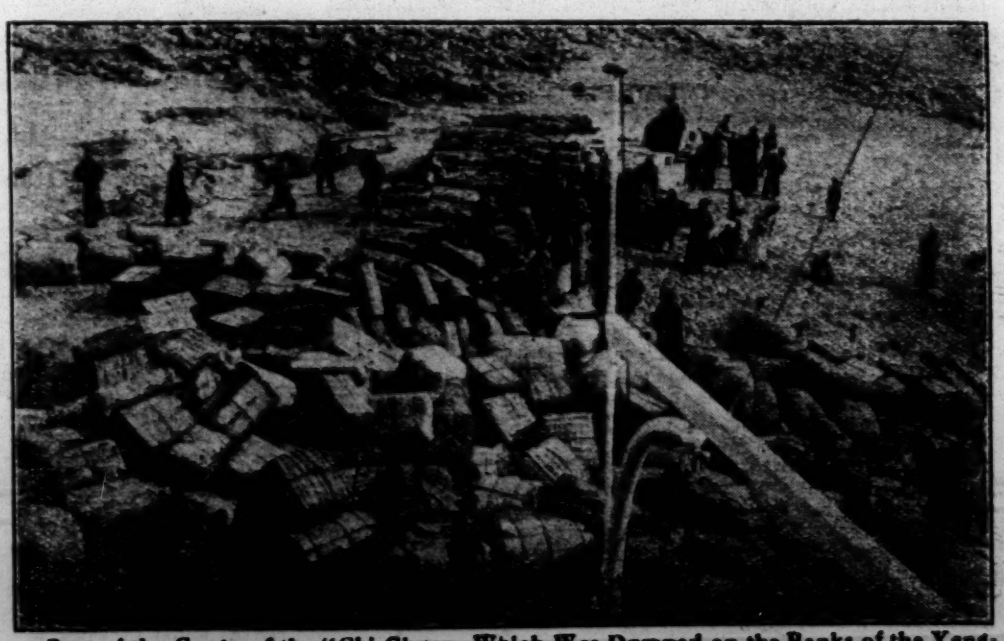
Signed with the seal of the
Division Commander.

Cargo Thrown Overboard

After consulting with the Compradore, we decided that there was nothing to do but to try again. The "Yu Kiang" had just made it, and we hoped that we would be successful too. Three junk loads of coal were commandeered and we took on twelve tons. I sent for the Chief Engineer and told him to make the best of preparations, and that we would use the whole day if necessary to get ready.

All *remaining* cargo between decks and all in the upper bunkers, hides and "joss paper" were thrown over board. We tried to save the *grass-cloth* and silk, but in spite of all our endeavors, *seventeen* packages of grass-cloth and two of yellow silk were either thrown overboard or stolen. The soldiers all disembarked, though at first they were most unwilling to go. We thought that by lightening the ship we might be able to get over the rapid. What we needed most of all was good coal, so I decided at all hazards, that *we* must get at the twenty tons, hidden under the cargo. I bribed the few soldiers remaining on board to say nothing by giving them money, and we took out sufficient coal to steam the Hsin Tan.

Again we put out two wire ropes and two also of heavy bamboo. The troops had promised to help, and I am sure that there were fully a thousand men pulling on the two bamboo ropes. We got under way at 5:25 p.m. with the water mark at one and eight tenths. The ship lifted eight feet in her length



Part of the Cargo of the "Chi-Chuen, Which Was Dumped on the Banks of the Yangtsze at the Kong Ling Rapids.

of one hundred and fifty feet over this rapid, or rather water fall. We succeeded this time, and at 6:25 anchored in the gorge above the Hsin Tan in eighteen fathoms of water-Here we found that the "Wu Hsin" had left eight tons of coal for us.

The two officers complimented us very highly on getting over. We embarked the troops and proceeded at 7:30, anchoring at Chi Ysing Chi at 8:30 p.m. We had now been at this business for seven days without rest and with very little food, and everybody was worn out. The officers, in gratitude for our successful passage of the rapid, *tried* to show their appreciation by keeping the soldiers out of the galleys, but this meant nothing as we had no food to prepare. The crew had been most loyal and had worked well, so I gave them all drinks and they had a jolly time. It did them all good.

On Sunday, February 5th, we proceeded at 8:00 a. m. Arriving at Kweichow we found five other ships anchored there in almost impossible positions. The greatest of confusion prevailed. My officers wanted to go on, but those on shore wanted us to take more troops. We took on a few more and then got under way as we feared overloading. This angered those left behind as they were the last of the army and were afraid of brigands. However we proceeded and arrived at Kweifu at 6:00 p.m. The troops all disembarked, and General Wang was given a big reception.

Shortly after we dropped anchor the "Yung An" arrived. She was the most *awful sight* that I have ever seen on a ship. Her starboard guard was under water and she listed badly. She must have had at least four thousand men on board. She carried no cargo and so every part of the ship was filled with soldiers.

During the evening Captain Anderson of the "Yung An" came over and told us of his troubles. His ship had been even more crowded than mine and he had been almost without food for several days. He asked me to take some of his troops, as he was so crowded he knew that he could not get over the Hsin Long Rapid the next day unless something was done to lighten the vessel. I told him that I would be willing, but that I had not received any orders for the next day. I gave him some food supplies and retired. Just after getting in bed an invitation was received from General Wang asking us to a feast the next day. This looked as if we might be delayed indefinitely in Kweifu. During the night many different bodies of troops wanted to come on board and there was constant trouble among them. One advance guard was shut up in the hold below, and there was continual firing among these men all through the night.

Making the Rapids under Difficulties

On Monday, February 6th, we got under way at 9:45 a.m. We were so crowded that I feared we could not steam the rapids. We managed to steam the smaller rapids, however, and seeing this the troops insisted that we could steam the Hsin Lung Rapid which was very bad at the time. We saw the "Yung An" above the rapid and knew that she had heaved, so decided that we too would do the same. I therefore asked that the troops be sent ashore while we heaved the rapid. There was trouble getting small boats and soon there was firing from all over the vessel. These men were hungry and tired, having been without food, for days and they were absolutely out-of-hand. Only about two hundred of them went ashore, although all of them had been told to do so. We got out our wires, and though we had been at the rapid since 2:50 p.m. it was not until 4:20 that we succeeded in getting over. The soldiers came aboard and that night at 6:45 we arrived in Wanhsien, General Yang Sen's headquarters. The troops disembarked at once.

You should have seen the vessel after the men were gone! It was covered with filth so deep from one end to another that we had literally to shovel it off. Cabins and saloon looked as if a cyclone had struck. Beds were destroyed, mattresses spoiled, tables and chairs broken and all fixtures gone. The whole ship would have to be refitted.

Everybody was tired and disgusted, so I sent on shore and got twelve bottles of beer for the crew. What was our surprise to learn soon that the Wanhsien office of the Company had booked us with cargo, although the vessel was in need of extensive repairs and already had considerable cargo on board. The agent was very much mispleased that I refused to load.

On Tuesday, February 7th, we got a written order of release. We prepared to get away early the next morning in order to make Ichang in one day. We loaded fifty tons of bunker coal for the down trip. The crew had behaved splendidly throughout the trip, working day and night, and carrying out my instructions to the full, in spite of having no food for days, and all their quarters occupied by soldiers. All their possessions which had not been hidden or smuggled ashore at Ichang were stolen. Knowing what they had endured, I gave them another dozen bottles of beer.

On Tuesday, February 8th, we proceeded at 6:20 a.m. Passing Kweifu at 10:55 we noticed that the "Chi Chuen", an American ship owned by the same Company, *was* held by the *military* there. Passing Patung a little after two o'clock that afternoon we were heavily fired upon. We had an armed guard on board of General Yang's men. These *were* firing from the ship and I feared that it might cause complications in Ichang, so I sent a quarter-master to ask them not to shoot. No sooner had he opened the door to the bridge than he was hit in the calf of the leg by a bullet. He got back to the bridge where I administered first aid. At three-thirty I turned around and reported to the "U. S. Guam". At 4:45 we touched rock at the Kung Ling Rapid but fortunately it did not cause a leak. We arrived in Ichang at 7:00 p.m.

Chungking March 1, 1928

Western Learning Responsible for China's 1911 Revolution

This article from the Boston Transcript is an account of the fifty Lowell Lecture delivered at Harvard by Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, formerly Professor of Oriental History at Harvard University.

WITH the statement that the missionary effort in China—the establishing of schools, hospitals and institutions for social betterment, the training of young China in the lore of the West—was one of the greatest contributing causes of the reform movement which brought on the rebellion and the revolution of 1911, Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck of Harvard University reviewed that great struggle in his Lowell Institute lecture of last evening.

"History, geography and modern science cannot be taught without tending to shake the foundations of the theories on which much of old China had been built," Dr. Hornbeck observed. "The literati, the officials, did not regard the missionary movement with much respect, perhaps—still less with concern—but the missionaries by their attention to youth, whom they recruited often from humble homes and to whom they gave Western thought and knowledge, introduced into China the leaven of revolution."

Dr. Hornbeck remarked that China is today in the throes of the most gigantic revolution in which any nation ever struggled, but the events of the year 1911 were neither the beginning nor the end of the Revolution; they, however, gave it a date. From the point of view of causes, of manner of occurrence, and of results, the present revolution differs from any and all of the upheavals which the Chinese state had previously experienced.

Quotes Dr. Robert Speer

Referring to Dr. Robert Speer's return from an extended trip to China last year, Dr. Hornbeck quoted him as saying; "There is a vast recreative racial evolution going on, the greatest racial movement, I suppose, that has ever occurred in human history." Dr. Hornbeck added: "This revolutionary evolution involves and is affecting not only the political organization but also the economic, the social and the religious life of a nation of 444,000,000 persons. It has not yet touched all—it has not yet reached the majority—but it is affecting the country, it touches the nation, and it will ultimately effect every part and every person.

All of China's rebellions and revolutions up to 1911 were, of Chinese type, and so were the reform movements up to 1902 but the reform movement of 1902-1911 was an undertaking of an autocrat, the Empress Dowager. The idea adopted, and acted upon by the Empress Dowager in 1905, that China should have a written constitution, was an importation from the Occident. The revolutionary proposal, put forward and acted upon in 1912, that the Manchus should abdicate and authorize Yuan Shih-kai to organize a republic was an importation from the West. It brought into Chinese political life an alien and absolutely new idea.

Dr. Hornbeck declared that the power of the Manchus had been badly shaken by the great Taiping rebellion, when the imperial forces almost went down before the "long-haired rebels." From the shock of that period the throne never recovered,

"During the last half of the nineteenth century, the increasing influence of the West, the invasion of Occidental ideas, methods and forces, together with the inability of the Manchu Government either to put up a successful resistance to the increasing aggression of foreign powers or to adapt itself to new ideas, had been arousing some classes among the people from their mental lethargy and bringing them to a realization of their country's weakness and peril."

Cabinet Established in 1911

Dr. Hornbeck spoke of the establishment of a cabinet in

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1911 with Prince Ching, an ancient relic of incapacity, as prime minister. Of thirteen portfolios, nine were given to Manchus, five of the nine to princes of the imperial blood; two, the army and the navy, to incompetent brothers of the regent. The Chinese knew they were being cheated. When the crisis came, there was a baby on the throne and there was not a single really strong man among his relatives to defend the throne against the forces of rebellion.

Government students who had been sent abroad became sympathetic to the revolution and even among the officials there were some of insight and ability who could see that China must adjust herself to the conditions of contact with the rest of the world. Notable among them were Li Hung-chang, Tseng Kuo-fan and Chang Chi-tung. There was another group of reformers who attempted to "save China" and who might have accomplished much had they had less to overcome. Chief among them were Kang Yu-wei, Liang Chia-chao and Chang Ping-ling.

"Had it not been for the ill-balanced enthusiasm of those advisers, if they had had more practical knowledge and some administrative experience, the resort to arms of a decade later might perhaps have been averted," the speaker said.

Not a Movement of Robbers

There was a third group of scholar reformers mentioned by Dr. Hornbeck, those who became actively connected with the revolutionary movement. They were the students who had been sent to foreign countries and to whom the new learning acted as an intoxicant. Radicalism was rampant among them.

For years secret societies had been at work, intending eventually to rise against the Manchus. Thus the groundwork of the revolutionary movement was laid, not among the Chinese people alone but among the scholars and students, the merchants and the armed forces.

"The revolt, when it began in 1911 was not a movement of robbers, bandits and outlaws; the rebellion as it developed was not a movement from among the masses. The revolutionary movement was a movement of respectable elements in the population, a movement planned and organized in advance." Dr. Hornbeck said. "Nor was it confined to a particular region. It thus differed from many of the rebellions of earlier periods."

Dr. Hornbeck, in seeking the causes of the revolution, spoke of the importance of the loans and railway concessions, which began with the Chino-Japanese war of 1894-1895. It was then that China began to be a borrowing nation, and it is from then on that there date the problems of her "concessions," of railway construction, of the "open-door" policy, and of the more decisive political and economic battles which for years thereafter were waged by the powers at Peking.

The entrance of foreign capital soon led to curious combinations, which the speaker traced before giving utterance to the important steps in the revolution, one of which was the forcing of Colonel Li Yuan-hung to become the leader of the rebels of Hankow, a man who later held the presidential office. He said: "We will have no further Manchu rule. China must be a republic founded on lines laid down by the United States of America.

Swept Like an Epidemic

The revolutionary movement swept rapidly down the Yangtze Valley and throughout most of the southern provinces. The people took almost no part. The Manchus, terrified as the uprising assumed serious proportions, called upon Yuan Shih-kai, the ablest Chinese official in the empire, whom they had summarily dismissed from office in 1909, to put down the rebellion. The peace conference met at Shanghai on Dec. 18 and after five days adjourned with the recommendation that a republican form of government be organized. Dr. Sun Yat-sen became the first president of the Republic of China. On Feb. 12 the Manchus abdicated and ordered Yuan to establish a "republican form of government."

"The rebellion of 1911 had been brought about by the 'boring-within' of political secret societies," Dr. Hornbeck declared. "In its military aspect, it was not a great explosion, it was a series of local revolts. As soon as the imperial officials in the provinces had been ousted, the provinces became self-governing under the military administration of the leaders who in each province or locality had taken the initiative in the revolutionary societies, or were in command of revolting armed forces.

" It should be remembered that the revolution was not primarily a movement to make China a republic. It was in the beginning anti-dynastic. The slogan of the revolutionary societies was 'Down with the Manchus.' The idea of creating a republic developed as a matter of political exigency. There was no one who could be put forward as a candidate for succession to the imperial authority."

Two Authorities in China

After the peace conference there were two authorities in China—a Government at Nanking and a Government in Peking. These two had at once effected an agreement. The Nanking assembly had agreed to accept Yuan as president and Yuan had agreed to accept the Nanking constitution as the fundamental law. Sun Yat-sen resigned in favor of Yuan. The revolutionists had accepted Yuan not because they wished to or because they trusted him, but because they recognized his ability and they saw no alternative except that of prolonged civil war.

But Yuan soon saw trouble, for when the assembly met in 1913 the members divided their time between discussion of the amount of their salaries and of measures to restrain the chief executive. A loan was concluded and revolt organized. Yuan forced an election and was made president for five years. His efforts to drive the opposition parliamentarians from Peking led to a movement or restoration of the monarchy. There came another revolt and the opposition was too strong for Yuan, who soon afterward died.

"Yuan's death may have been a disaster for China; it may have been a blessing. There are differences of opinion. This much is certain, it was followed by political chaos. The rebellion of 1911 is still very near to us. The revolution still goes on."

State Department Delaying Registration of American Yangtsze Shipping

American shipping on the Yangtsze, according to report, is being seriously handicapped by a delay on the part of the U. S. Department of State to grant registration of several ships which the Yangtsze Rapid Steamship Company is planning to place in service on the Yangtsze River between Shanghai and Ichang. One boat, the Yehtan, has been held up in Shanghai since December 1, 1927 according to the report which states that all governmental regulations for registration have been complied with and despite the fact that registration has been recommended by the American diplomatic and Naval officials in China. The Yangtsze Rapid Steamship Company, of which Lansing Hoyt is president, has now been in operation for approximately five years and operates some seven ships on the Upper Yangtsze between Ichang and Chungking. Recently it was decided to open a service on the lower Yangtsze in order that cargoes could be transported directly in American bottoms from the Upper Yangtsze to Shanghai under through bills of lading directly to American ports. At the present time Americans interested in the purchase and sale of products in the Upper Yangtsze region are more or less at the mercy of British and Japanese shipping concerns which have a monopoly of Lower Yangtsze cargo transportation.

The Death of Robert Mishler

Robert Mishler, well known American businessman in Shanghai and managr of Arkell and Douglas, New York impert and export concern, died at the Country Hespital on March 12 his death being due to Myeloid Leucemia, a disease of the bleed. He was ill but a few days. Mr. Mishler came to China in 1919 as a member of the staff of the Robert Dollar Company, later resigning to become the manager of the Shanghai office of Arkell and Douglas. He was active in the American and Chinese communities at Shanghai and was widely known for his liberal viberal views in respect to Sino-foreign relations. He was also active in local athletic activities being a member of the American Pole Team and participant in local tennis tournaments.

Mr. Mishler became ill on March 1 and was taken to the Country Hospital where it was found to be suffering from acute Myeloid Leukemia, a disease rare in medical science which has the effect of destroying the red corpuscles in the blood.

He was born at Hagerstown, Maryland and received his education in the public schools of Washington, D. C. and the high school and university at Gettysburgh, Pa, fellowing which he attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. During the World War he served with the Royal Flying Corps and in the U. S. Marine Corps in France. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. P. M. Mishler whe resides at Gettysburgh, Pa.

Council Would Extend Movie Censorship All Over Chinese Republic

The Shanghai Municipal Council, according to the *Municipal Gazette* for March 9, has made a recommendation to the Chinese authorities that they accept the decisions of the Shanghai Censorship Board for enforcement in Chinese territory. The Movie Censorship Board which was created by the Shanghai Municipal sometime ago is composed of three foreigners and one Chinese, the foreigners all being of British nationality. Since the creation of the Board the Chinese have opened several movie theaters in Chinese territory as a protest against the actions of the Shanghai Municipal authorities in trying to dictate the type of moving pictures shown here. Now the Council, according to the notice in the *Gazette*, is apparently attempting to extend its movie censorship into Chinese territory.

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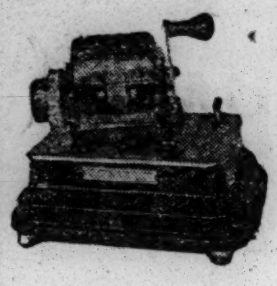

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Religious Liberty in China

LEWIS HODOUS

(In the Chinese Recorder for March)

RELIGIOUS liberty is a modern concept. While it is embodied in the constitution of many lands, it is not always recognized in practice and is often neutralized, or defeated, in many ways. The presence of the principle in the constitution is due not so much to the achievement of religious liberty as to the theoretical recognition of its value. The realization of the principle in everyday life is still in the future in the West.

In China, it can be truly said that the principle of religious freedom has hardly emerged. This is not due to the backwardness of the Chinese, but is the result of their polity and history.

The unit of Chinese society is the family, which is usually called the joint family and consists of the members of several generations on the male side. Often they occupy a large house or are the dominant group in the village. The actual China consisted of a large number of these groups. These groups have different customs and traditions, but they all agree in one respect and that is in the control of the individual by the group.

In this polity the individual had no standing as an individual, but as a member of a class with a status. He was father, son, or elder brother. Before the law he had no standing as an individual, but enjoyed the rights and privileges of the status which he happened to occupy. For example, the same crime was punished in different ways, according as it was committed by a son, a father, a husband, a wife, a coolie.

Within the family each individual was subject to a pervasive and most efficient control. He was held in place by pressure from above, from the sides and from below. The pressure from above was exerted by his ancestors and mediated by the older members of the family. It deprived him of initiative. The pressure from the sides was applied by his contemporaries and deprived him of self-expression. He must conform to the average. The pressure from below was applied by his inferiors and was in many cases quite as strong and effective as the other two. Now it must not be thought that these were in any way external. The individual was so interpenetrated by the social environment that it was the most natural thing for him to submit, not because of external pressure, but because of inward compulsion.

These three pressures so trained each individual in the formative period of his life that he found the attitudes and habits not only absolutely essential, but also most congenial. As he progressed from one status to another, he found his sphere expanding and his life enlarging. But what is more to the point, he was so possessed by the attitudes and habits of his status that he found it impossible to imagine any other kind of life.

It is quite evident that religious liberty, in the sense of taking up some other way of life, was not only unthinkable but could not be attained without cutting himself off from his group. This meant death in most cases. The only life which was worth living consisted in being a member of one of these groups and enjoying a status in that group.

The Chinese state was modeled on these family groups. Its chief function was to mediate between them and the spirit world, to keep peace among them and to protect them from hostile neighbors. In order to accomplish these purposes, it developed certain institutions. Now the significant thing is that the ancient schools of thought arose in connection with the needs of the state. The Taoists sprang from the makers of the calendar and the diviners. The Confucianists originated from the historians of the state. While this was not true in all periods of Chinese history, it can be said that the Chinese government controlled thought. Through long periods, it absorbed the flower of the manhood of the country, and so it is not at all surprising that there was little of worth outside of this official group.

What was true of the thinking was even more true of religion. The Chinese have regarded religion as a way of life. They cannot distinguish between an inner religious life and the morals and social organization. They regard religion as a teaching and have always held that a teaching will ultimately change the morals and the family and social organization.

The fundamental dogma of the state has been that all thinking and religion must be approved by the emperor. The Shu Ching expresses it this way: "The emperor is the lord of the spirits." Every new god and every new religion had to be approved by the emperor and existed in China by the grace of the emperor.

That policy spelled danger to the various religions which entered China. Nestorianism throve as long as it ministered to the imperial policy of the Tang and the Yuan dynasties. When it ceased to do this, it disappeared. Buddhism got its start

during the period of disintegration following the Han dynasty. Its position was threatened when the T'ang dynasty was organized. It improved its position under Tai Tsung because it opened up possibilities for his imperialistic policy in central Asia, Tibet, and India. It suffered atrophy when it ceased to minister to the demands of imperial policy. Catholicism was tolerated as long as it kept its favor at court and began to weaken when this favor was lost.

A closer view of the subject brings out another very important factor. Chinese have regarded the values connected with the state and the family life as the highest. That explains why each god had to receive the imprimature of the state and why each new religion had to obtain the sanction of the emperor. The state went farther and always has insisted that these values could only be obtained through the emperor, his officials and the heads of families. In other words, the state and the family had within itself the priesthood which mediated between the gods and men and was able to obtain the blessings required by men.

If this analysis is correct, certain general observations on religious liberty will be quite clear. Under the social organization and in the historical development, there was no room for the religious liberty of the individual. The only religious liberty which he enjoyed belonged to his group. His group enjoyed the liberty of religion as long as it obtained imperial favor and that was the gift of the ruling class given to special groups because of their function in the imperialistic policy of the state. Buddhism was encouraged and favored as long as it was useful. When it ceased to be useful, it sunk to an animistic cult among the people and to an aesthetic pastime among the scholars. Islam was tolerated because of its military power. The Jews were favored as long as they kept their friends among the official class and then were compelled to merge with the Chinese community. The Catholics suffered a similar fate and became another group, which distinguished itself by a different kind of animistic cult. They did not make any contribution to the religious life of the Chinese.

In the past, the hostility to Christianity was due to the foreign power behind it. The governing class of China saw that the missionary quite as much as the business man was building an *imperium in imperio*. Christianity by its very nature and by the force of circumstances in China has built up a group of people who belonged to the under-privileged class and has brought them to a position of power and influence, The Christian group is the best organized religious group and, in some respects, is the best organized group in China, It is a group which recognizes a set of new values. The local opposition to the Christians came from the old families, whose inertia was depriving them of their position of power and influence. It was being challenged by the rising Christian families, backed up by foreign power. More recently, the opposition to the Christian groups has arisen from their own midst and was due to people who were not thoroughly assimilated by the Christian group. In many instances, it was a struggle for power among the Christians themselves.

As to the future of religious liberty, it is difficult to prophesy. The experience of the last few months is too brief and too confused to give any light on the problem, During the military stage of a revolution, there are only two parties. A man is either a friend, or a foe. A neutral person is usually regarded as a foe by both sides because he is viewed as a potential friend of the other side. Accordingly, he suffers from both sides. Also, the revolutionary party will, and must, insist on loyalty to its program, and will employ certain methods of cultivating such loyalty. Such proceedings are incident to the revolutionary stage of any movement. The insistence on teaching the party program in the schools threatens not only religious freedom but also educational freedom. It has been tried before, especially during the Sung dynasty, when the schools were required to support the popular socialistic theory of Wang An Shih. It failed, and will no doubt fail in present-day China.

In China there are certain permanent elements which guarantee a kind of religious liberty to the Christian groups. The Moslems are estimated at from eight to twenty million. They are a closely knit group and are sensible to the dangers ahead of them. The Buddhists, represented by about a million monks and nuns, are awakening to a corporate consciousness of their mission. The Confucian church has taken the place of the state religion. The Taoist groups are dying out and will soon become only a vague influence. The large number of sects represent a new religious life in China and will no doubt make their contribution to a more varied religious life. The Christians, including Catholics, number about three million. In the very nature of the case, these groups will not only demand toleration but can obtain it by cooperation, when the time is ready. The Christian group, in many ways, is in a position to assume leadership when the time comes in such a movement.

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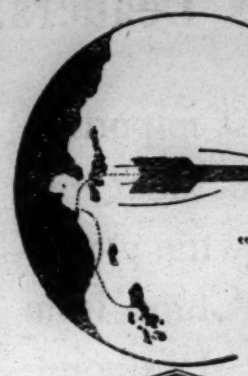

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The Kuomintang Program

The following consists of the second installment of the Kuomintang Program which was adopted at the Fourth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee in Nanking early in February of this year. The previous installment of the program or manifesto appeared in The Review on March 10. The translation was supplied by the Kuo Min News Agency, the official organ of the Nationalist Government.

Economic Reconstruction

The economic reconstruction of the livelihood of the people is the most important aim of the National Revolution. At present, our means of livelihood are in process of destruction, and of the various ways leading to the revival of these means, under the present oppression of Economic Imperialism, economic reconstruction is of the utmost importance.

In the past few years, the Communists, taking advantage of the people's difficulties in maintaining a livelihood, have stirred up among them economic and class struggles, so as to seize political power. For this reason, all infant industries as well as the feeble beginnings of various agricultural productions have sunk further down towards destruction, so that the majority of the workers and farmers have been deprived of all means of relieving their sufferings and are threatened with extinction.

The fundamental aim of the Kuomintang in summoning the people to join the struggle, and the purpose of their enthusiastic response, is to seek the preservation of the race, not its destruction; the development, and not the destruction, of our national industries; the reconstruction, and not the destruction, of our means of livelihood. Henceforth, the Party shall, with resolution and determination, strive unceasingly to develop and expand our agriculture and industry so as to strengthen the foundations of the people's livelihood and the country's greatness. The Party shall bring into effect its late Leader's farsighted "Plans for National Reconstruction" and to fulfil his aim of making the best use of our capabilities, our land, our natural products, and the widest distribution of our manufactures.

In order to safeguard our progress towards this goal, the Party shall lead the entire revolutionary people of China, and, basing upon the Nation's political power and guided by good laws, whole-heartedly encourage and support all measures of reconstruction. Those who oppose this policy shall be regarded as enemies of the people and shall be uprooted, lest they become a menace to society; for the preservation of our nation and the livelihood of our people are vital to the human race.

Foreign Policy

In the last hundred years, our country's position in the family of nations has gradually declined and become weakened. Furthermore, the barbarous wars of destruction among the nations during this period have constituted the greatest disaster for the human race. The only fundamental aim of the National Revolution being racial equality and national independence, the abrogation of all unequal treaties is the one and only method of realizing this aim.

While we cannot as yet depend upon military strength to deal with the world's Imperialistic Powers, resolute and determined efforts towards reconstruction will eventually enable us to attain our aim. Our people should realize that all Imperialistic movements are capable of producing results only when there are definite schemes. As for the methods of the Communist Party, they can only turn our weak country into an object of contention between "White" Imperialism, and lead us to extinction. Production, accumulation and educational training are the foundations of independence and power. Independence and Power are the basis of equality. This is a principle which history clearly demonstrates.

None of the World's races may not be China's friend; likewise, every one can become our enemy. In theory, to attain a position of equality and independence means the spread of righteousness and benevolence; though, actually, it is the manifestation of national power; otherwise, it would be extremely difficult to realize the hope of allying ourselves with the world's oppressed races in the struggle for racial equality and national independence. Equality of treatment from others is not easy to attain without much effort: this our people ought constantly to bear in mind and to persevere in the face of bitter trials.

Furthermore, we have this declaration to make to the Governments of the various Powers: that is, the Independence and Peaceful Reconstruction of China is in reality a Guarantee for the Peace of the World. The past four or five years of world history, coupled with the new revolutionary terrors during and subsequent to the Great War, should amply suffice to be definitely and deeply engraven as a salutary lesson. If

the nations of the world fail to encourage and support the realization of the Kuomintang's "Plans for National Reconstruction", as announced by our late Leader at the conclusion of the World War, (which, while laying down the rules for our National Revolutionary Reconstruction, at the same time constitutes the only feasible project for the future peace of the world); if they refuse to cooperate with tne Kuomintang (which is in actual control of the political power of the Chinese people and is entrusted with the duty of bringing into realization the Three People's Principles); and if they persist in indulging dreams of selfish aggrandizement, then they are merely gambling with the happiness of their respective peoples and the peace of the world.

Northern Expedition

Basing upon the special nature of the National Revolutionary Army and the demands for national preservation, all forces obstructing the fulfilment of the Party's mission of national salvation and reconstruction should be, and shall most certainly be, uprooted and exterminated. The completion of the Northern Punitive Expedition, therefore, remains but a matter of time.

Moreover, it is to be noted that the more rapid becomes the progress of the Revolution, the more obstinate is the force of counter resistance. At this period, therefore, the longer Militarism persists, the longer the delay in realization of the Party's plan of unification as well as the relief of the people's sufferings.

While the aim of our Revolution does not end with Military Success, the beginning of the work of unification depends upon the early completion of the military stage. Therefore, redoubled afforts to hasten the completion of the Northern Expedition is a task which does not permit of further delay. In view of the grievances of the people and to cope with present circumstances, the Party has formulated a more effective military system and other plans of operation and has entrusted the task of pushing the Northern Expedition to a successful conclusion to Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek and the entire Army; because the Northern Expedition must be first completed before the spirit, the moral support, and the resources of the entire people can be unitedly placed in the trust of the Party: for only then can various works of national reconstruction be proceeded with. Only then can it be said that our countless comrades shall not have given their lives in vain.

The Kuomintang today is already in control of over four-fifths of Chinese territory and its principles have extended throughout the country and permeated the hearts of all the people. At this moment of the accelerated progress of the Northern Expedition, we shall strive earnestly to train our people, according to the plans outlined in our late Leader's "Principles of National Reconstruction", to recognize and appreciate political causes and consequences, so that our late Leader's mandate for a National People's Convention can be carried out within the shortest possible period. This mission the Party regards as a special duty, and hereby solemnly declares to the entire Chinese people and proclaims as its objective.

(To be concluded)

Shanghai Police Seize Large Shipment of Ammunition on British Boat

The Shanghai Municipal Police on Monday, March 12, seized a shipment of ammunition consisting of 400 automatic pistols and 31,000 rounds of ammunition. The ammunition had just been landed at the China Merchants Lower Wharf from the British steamer Carmarthenshire, which arrived at Shanghai on Sunday, March 11 from London and European ports. The ammunition was supposed to have been concealed on the ship by members of the Chinese crew. The Municipal police conducted a search of the ship immediately after it arrived, but nothing was found. However, shortly after dark a policeman noticed some coolies unleading sacks and upon investigation found them to contain arms and ammunition. The pistols and ammunition were all of European manufactura.

Dr. Edmunds Elected President Pomona College

Dr. C. K. Edmunds, former president of Lingnan University, Canton, China and more recently provost of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, has been elected president of Pomona College, Pomona, Cal., according to a *United Press* message appearing in the *North China Star*, the American newspaper in Tientsin, on March 3. Dr. Edmunds came to China in 1903 as professor of physics and electrical engineering at the Canton Christian College. He was named president of the school in 1924 but resigned to accept the position of provost of Johns Hopkins. For 12 years Dr. Edmunds served as an observer for the Magnetic Survey of China, Mongolia and Siam under the auspices of the Carnegie Foundation and in this capacity traveled extensively in China, Japan, Korea, French-Indo-China and the Philippines.

In the United States Court for China

CARMEN LAKANILAW CASTRO, Plaintiff.	Cause No. 3043
	Civil No. 1279
versus	ORDER.
FREDERICO CASIR), Defendant.	Filed at Shanghai, China.
	March 9, 1928.

L. T. Kenske
Assistant Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

On motion of the Plaintiff, it is this 9th day of March, 1928, ordered that the Defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge

Dated at Shanghai, China.
March 9th, 1928.

In the United States Court for China

ARTHUR HARRY BUSCHMAN, Plaintiff,	Cause No. 3046
	Civil No. 1280
vs.	ORDER.
HESTER YATES BUSCHMAN, Defendant.	Filed at Shanghai, China.
	March 14, 1928.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce. On motion of the plaintiff it is this 20th day of March 1928, ordered that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge,

Dated at Shanghai, China,
March 14 1928.

China's Problem in the Development of a Foreign Policy

BY J. B. P.

The Chinese and foreign newspaper reading public in China was given a glimpse during the week of China's serious problem involved in the development of a foreign policy. The glimpse behind the scenes, so to speak, was provided in statements issued by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Peking and Nanking Governments, Wang Yin-tai and Lo Wen-kan on behalf of Marshal Chang Tso-ling's Peking Government and Hwang Fu on behalf of the Nationalist Government at Nanking.

Wang Yin-tai's declaration took the form of a sort of "swan-song" issued on the eve of his retirement as Minister of Foreign Affairs at Peking. Lo Wen-kan's declaration was made when he took over the job of Foreign Minister upon Wang Yin-tai's retirement. The declaration of Hwang Fu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government, was the second which he has issued since assuming office following the retirement of Dr.C. C. Wu, the previous Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs who is now on a trip abroad. The three declarations are printed in the order of their issuance, the first being Wang Yin-tai's statement, the second being an expression of Lo Wen-kan's hopes and the third being an expression of foreign policy on the part of Hwang Fu from the standpoint of the Nationalist Government:

Gen. Li Chi-sum, Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, Who Has Recently Reached an Understanding with British Interests at Hongkong.

Wang Yin-tai's Statement

"It is greatly to be lamented that years of civil strife in the country have alienated the sympathies of the foreign powers and spoiled China's good name in the family of nations. Under your excellency's wise guidance, I have thus far been able to carry on without serious blunder or mishap. Unfortunately, this can only be said to apply to the performance of perfunctory duties.

"At the present moment the most urgent task confronting the ministry of foreign affairs, and one to which the whole nation attaches paramount importance, is the question of treaty revision. Since the fifteenth year of the republic (1926) the Sino-Japanese treaty, the Sino-French convention concerning Tonkin, the Sino-Belgian Treaty and the Sino-Spanish Treaty have one by one expired. Ever since my assumption of office I have been exerting every endeavor to get the aforesaid treaties revised. While our preparations for the undertaking of such revision have made substantial headway, the other side appears to adopt a policy of watchful waiting, for the unfortunate reason that as a result of years of civil war the nation is unable to speak with one united voice. The means at my disposal are exhausted, and my energies are no longer equal to the task confided to me. This is the first reason animating my resignation.

"In the second place, the salaries and allowances for the diplomatic and consular services have been in arrears for over two years. How can the members of these services be expected in the circumstances to continue in their work? It is therefore not to be wondered at that so many of them have returned to China and that the entire diplomatic and consular service is on the verge of collapse. Moreover, the unpaid quota of this country's contribution to the expenses of the League of Nations now amounts to several million gold francs and the requests for payment thereof do not make edifying reading. These facts militate against China's international prestige, and since my efforts to ameliorate them have proved abortive the only other alternative is to tender my resignation.

"Your excellency has spared no pains to remedy the existing conditions, and I regret exceedingly that my lack of ability and strength prevents me from contributing to the effective improvement of the situation. On the other hand, in view of the momentousness of the question, I crave the indulgence of your excellency to make a few pertinent suggestions.

"Of late the general consensus of opinion in the country has been that China's unequal treaties are the authors of the nation's impotence. Between the 15th year (1926) and the 24th year (1935) of the republic the treaties concluded with the foreign powers will all have expired. Consequently, the instruments which have been responsible for the impairment of our sovereign rights and the cause of our people's humiliation will be terminated and replaced by new equal treaties within these ten years. This is a golden opportunity and we should by all means make timely preparations to attain our national aspirations. It is therefore a thousand pities that the continuance of internal dissensions is furnishing the powers with a pretext to dilly dally, and that all attempts to revise China's treaties are being reduced to naught.

"Again, tariff autonomy has long been desired by the Chinese people. Since it was only at the special conference on the Chinese customs tariff in 1925 that, after considerable efforts, we succeeded in obtaining the adoption of a resolution recognizing this country's right to exercise tariff autonomy, and since we have already declared that tariff autonomy would be enforced from the 1st of January, 18th year of the republic (1929), it is incumbent upon us to make immediate preparations for its enforcement. It is greatly to be deplored that the urgency of military operations has, on the one hand, distracted the attention of the authorities from proceeding with the preparation for drawing up the tariff schedules and devising a scheme for the consolidation of China's indebtedness and, on the other hand, disappointed the foreign delegations with the result that the foreign delegates returned to their respective countries and the tariff conference became suspended. Thus another excellent opportunity has been allowed to slip away.

"Finally, it may be noted that while peace prevailed in China the foreign powers were most keenly interested in competing with one another for capturing the lion's share of our trade and commerce. Today, with the continuance of civil strife the opportunities for trade have been stultified. If, as it is to be apprehended, the powers will not be content to maintain a mere spectator's attitude, how are we to cope with the situation then? I earnestly hope that your excellency will seize time by the forelock and devise adequate measures for its solution.

"Being ever solicitous of the country's welfare, I have pondered over the situation in all its bearings. Since my efforts are unequal to the circumstances, it would be reprehensible for me to continue, and I have no other recourse but to resign in favor of a more capable successor. I have served under your excellency for a number of years, and ought therefore to do all that is possible within my limited ability. The considerations prompting me to tender my resignation being, however, detailed as above, I shall be very grateful if you will relieve me of my post and appoint immediately a successor."

Lo Wen-kan Outlines His Plans

"In the present partial reorganization of the cabinet I have unexpectedly been called upon to assume the portfolio of foreign affairs. I am conscious of the importance of the post and of my own unfitness for it but inspite of my repeated efforts to decline the honor I have been obliged to undertake this heavy responsibility.

"The international position of a country is closely related to its internal situation. Only when internal affairs are put in order can success be expected in the intercourse between nations. At present our country is in the throes of continued civil strife and it is not an easy matter to expect satisfactory progress in the adjustment of our international relations under these circumstances. However international relations are of a complex nature and must not be neglected because of the vicissitudes of internal politics. Whatever is conducive towards strengthening international friendship and promoting good-will between our people and those of other nations must be given every encouragement.

"The revision of the unequal treaties has been the aim for which our people have been striving for the past decade. Without distinction of north and south, factions or parties, we are of one voice that our fortunes as a nation depend on the realization of this common aim. Such national consciousness is that of a people seeking the completion of its national independence and striving to attain equality in the intercourse between nations. It grows out of the desire of a people for

self respect and progress and cannot be suppressed by force.

"In recent years the friendly powers have come to understand our attitude on the question and there have been numerous declarations promising assistance in a friendly way to our people for the realization of our aspirations. I am therefore of the opinion that since intercourse between our country and the powers is fraught with so many possibilities and the attitude of the powers is so sincere we ought with one united voice to devise some concrete plan.

"When any lost right is recovered the shackles that restrain our people will be removed *pari passu*. The earlier these shackles are removed the sooner will our people be able to achieve progress. It may be pointed out as well that even from the point of view of the powers the sooner we are placed on a footing of equality with them the earlier will sincere international friendship be attained. I am desirous therefore to take suitable steps and consider reasonable proposals with a view to obtaining mutual understanding and completing the important task before us.

"It is my belief that the secret of diplomacy lies in frankness and sincerity. What we ask for at present is merely the restoration of our national sovereign rights. If we could proceed with the negotiations in a frank and sincere spirit I venture to hope that our friends will naturally be moved by our appeal."

The Declaration of Hwang Fu

The declaration of foreign policy by Hwang Fu on behalf of the Nationalists was issued in the form of an interview with the *Kuo Min* News Agency, the official organ of the Nanking Government and was as follows:

"While international treaties are binding and, therefore legally speaking, the treaties entered into between the defunct Peking Government and the Powers previous to the establishment of the Nationalist Government have to be recognized as valid, at the same time, most of these treaties are humiliating to our national dignity and greatly detrimental to our interests. Supported by the entire strength of the Nationalist Government, I shall try to reach the goal either of abrogating or revising these unilateral and unequal treaties. Of course, our method of abrogating these treaties must be other than a mere declaration that they are invalid.

"As regards those treaties for loans contracted from foreign governments by Peking since the establishment of the Nationalist Government, we naturally cannot recognize them as valid, the Nationalist Government having already publicly declared its opposition to them at Canton.

"More recently still, the Communists secretly intended to concede Mongolia in favor of Russia to obtain assistance so as to prolong their agitation. Chang Tso-lin likewise has planned to use Manchuria and the Chinese Eastern Railway as 'quid pro quo' for Japanese money and other assistance. The Nationalist Government, mindful of such dangers, specially declared its attitude in order that the Japanese and Russian Governments may awaken to their mistaken greed for their selfish interests of the immediate future, forgetting that the Nationalist Government is China's sole organ for foreign relations, and thereby causing complications in the future.

As regards his policy toward Japan, Minister Hwang expressed himself in unequivocal terms. He said:

"That Japan has entertained wild ambitions regarding China is easily noticeable by all clear-sighted men, and that Chang Tso-lin is anxious to secure Japan's support in order to prolong his existence is a fact still more evident. There is only one question back of the shaping of any country's attitude as regards another, and that is, whether the other country's attitude embraces an aggressive policy. If Japan can completely alter her former policy and cease her assistance to Chang Tso-lin, then the Nationalist Government ought to be able to look at the past with sympathy and tolerance. Only yesterday I was discussing with General Chiang Kai-shek various matters in connection with the Northern Expedition. If Japan, at the moment of our positive advance into Shantung, refrain from despatching troops there, or only send a small number of soldiers and remain true to her spirit of merely protecting Japanese subjects in Shantung and not be an obstacle to the movement of the Northern Expeditionary Forces, then her attitude can manifest itself, and therefore, the Nationalist Government, as well as the entire Chinese people, can assume a new attitude towards, and change their traditional views regarding Japan; for then, I firmly believe our Northern Expedition can conquer Peking in two months, and likewise Sino-Japanese relations will gradually become more friendly.

Referring to Great Britain, Minister Hwang said:

"The encroachments of Great Britain upon China in the past have been most deeply detestable and have consequently aroused national hatred of the entire Chinese people. But lately, the British Government has apparently awakened to its mistakes as evidenced by Sir Austen Chamberlain's repeated professions of profound sympathy towards the aspirations of

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The League After Eight Years

BY LORD ROBERT CECIL

(*Reprinted From the Spectator*)

EIGHT years ago the Council of the League of Nations met for the first time in Paris. Important personalities gathered round the table, but it is safe to say that very few of them believed in the importance or even the continued existence of the League. Indeed, it was the fashion at the time—particularly in the United States—to prophesy its immediate decease. Scarcely half a year passed without some triumphant declaration that the League was dying or dead. Nevertheless it has not only survived, it has done an immense amount of international work which, by the admission of every-one, has been of great value. Mistakes have no doubt been made in its name. That is inevitable. But its chief danger is not that sometimes it will act wrongly, but that it may allow itself to be immobilised by the Chancelleries of Europe. For every human institution must either grow or decay. It can never stand still. The activities which were sufficient to deal with the difficulties of yesterday must expand if they are also to solve the problems of tomorrow.

So far the League has scarcely tackled its most momentous tasks. It has improved international intercourse, it has struck some effective blows at grave social evils, it has rescued some hundreds of thousands of men, women and children from captivity or starvation, it has done something to restore the economic situation in Europe, it has succoured States floundering in a financial morass, it has procured the settlement of a certain number of international disputes, and, in one or two cases, has prevented what seemed to be imminent hostilities. These are no mean achievements, but they come very far short of the object for which the League was brought into existence. For the chief end of the League is to destroy war. Unless and until that is accomplished its other work must be of relatively slight importance.

Now war is one of the oldest human institutions. To put an end to it means the reversal of a mass of understandings and assumptions, the destruction of a number of moral and intellectual—not to speak of material—vested interests. It has behind it a literature of its own. Poets and philosophers, novelists and historians, have combined to sing its praises, partly because it was the sport of kings, partly because of the heroism of those who have taken part in it, and partly because in the absence of some other means of obtaining international justice a State had no resource but war to secure its honour and existence against the fraud and violence of its neighbours. Even so, and making all allowance for the splendid qualities it has called forth, it may well be doubted whether any other single cause has inflicted on the human race one-tenth of the suffering which has accrued to it from war, with its accompaniments of dishonesty, lust and cruelty.

The task of the League then is to destroy war-a task of enormous difficulty. It certainly cannot be accomplished at a single stroke or in a few years. It will need all our energies, all our courage and all our faith. The first step is to get rid of the notion that it is lawful for one nation to make war on another at its own will and pleasure. That step has been taken so far as all members of the League of Nations are concerned. It is implied in the Covenant and has been definitely expressed more than once in resolutions of the Assembly to the effect that "aggressive war is an international crime." Those resolutions only bind members of the League. If President Coolidge's proposal that war as an "instrument of national policy" should be removed is to be construed as in substance a proposal to extend to the United States a proposition of international morality already accepted by the members of the League, it is much to be welcomed. But mere renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy will be by itself of little effect.

It is impossible to condemn wars really undertaken in self-defence. Nations cannot be expected to agree to submit to invasion. Yet the difficulties of defining aggressive war are great. In the late War every Government professed to be fighting in self-defence. To prevent war the same steps must be taken by nations—in some rudimentary form at least—as were long ago taken in the case of civilised individuals. Private violence must be forbidden even to redress wrongs, courts where justice can be obtained and violence condemned must be established to protect the law-abiding, and there must be brought into existence something like an international police force, or if that be impracticable, an international *posse comitatus*—that institution by which our ancient Constitution laid upon all good citizens the duty to assist the sheriff in suppressing any breach of the peace.

Above all, weapons of violence, armaments, in the hands of nations, must be reduced and limited to those necessary for self-defence and the enforcement of international obligations. A scheme with this purpose is now being elaborated by the so-called Preparatory Commission of the League, and a perusal of the verbatim report of its last Session at Geneva is in many respects encouraging. It is the record of a businesslike body—a body which cordially endorsed Lord Cushendun's well-timed appeal for definite action. Partly in consequence of that appeal three rapporteurs have been appointed to prepare proposals for arbitration, guarantees of security, and the explanation or precision of the Covenant. That is all to the good. But there is one danger against which it is of the utmost importance that the Government should be prepared. There are not wanting those who believe that the whole of these proceedings with regard to security and arbitration are designed only to evade actual limitation of armaments. Critics of this school think that the idea is to bring forward some suggested scheme of security which is not acceptable to all the Powers concerned. When it fails it will then be said that disarmament is impossible without security, and since security is refused, disarmament must also be dropped. We may confidently believe that our Government would not countenance any such manoeuvre for a moment. But they must take great care not even to appear to connive at it. Lord Cushendun has asked very properly for a definite scheme of security. When it appears he must not be instructed to turn it down lock, stock and barrel. That is what the British Government did in the case of the Treaty of Mutual Assistance. They did it again in the case of the Protocol. In both cases a proposal for which the British Representative was largely responsible was summarily rejected by the Home Government. If it happens a third time in the case of these new proposals when they are made, it will be at least plausible to fasten on the British Government the responsibility for stopping international disarmament. That would in itself be serious enough, for our national prestige depends at least as much upon character as upon strength. But apart from the effect such an event would have on our national position, its direct consequence must be of the utmost gravity.

We and other Powers are under perfectly plain and explicit obligations to our late enemies and especially to the Germans to proceed with a general reduction and limitation of armaments. It was on the faith of these promises that the Germans, as they allege, agreed to their own disarmament. Whether or not the two obligations are verbally dependent on one another, it is obvious that it will be impossible to insist on the maintenance of German disarmament except in return for a general and serious step in that direction by the other great European Powers. Count Bernstorff has recently pointed this out at Geneva and no one has traversed his contention. It is clear, therefore, that if the present policy at Geneva fails the Germans will claim to re-arm. That means the end of international disarmament and almost certainly the abrogation of those advances towards European goodwill so laboriously achieved at Locarno and elsewhere. It would be, indeed, a terrible responsibility for us if it could be said with any truth that our action had contributed to such an overwhelming disaster.

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the Chinese people. Even in other quarters, there are manifestations of sincere British attempts to modify its traditional policy toward China.

If in future the British Government can adhere consistently to the policy of international justice and fair dealing, the Nationalist Government can also reciprocate with good-will.

As regards America, Minister Hwang declared:

"The attitude of the American Government towards China has been more conciliatory than both Japan and Great Britain, but recently due to the Nationalist Government not having yet arrived at a definite settlement with the American Government as regards the Nanking Incident, America has not been quite sympathetic and tolerant. However, my conversations with the American Minister, Mr. J. V. A. MacMurray, during his recent visit here, were highly satisfactory.

In response to an inquiry as to whether he had conferred with Mr. A. H. F. Edwardes British Acting Inspector General of Customs at Peking, during the latter's recent visit, Minister Hwang stated:

"Mr. Edwardes is an employee of the Chinese Government and his position is equivalent to that of guest. But owing to his closer connection with the Ministry of Finance, the Minister of Finance, Mr. T. V. Soong, had several discussions with him. Though I had also seen him during his stay here, our conversation was purely private, as I had made his acquaintance at Peking. In reference to the Tariff question, I was greatly dissatisfied with Mr. Edwardes' conduct in appropriating $500,000 out of the Customs Surplus to the Peking Government last year, and I took the opportunity to call his attention to the matter."

Who's Who in China

General Hsiung Shih-hui

熊式輝字天翼

General Hsiung Shih-hui, commander of the 37th army Division and associate commander of the 13th Nationalist Army Corps, and concurrent acting Garrison Commissioner for the Shanghai and Woosung Districts, is 36 years of age and is a native of Ani Hsien, Kiangsi. He was graduated from the Paoting Military Academy of Chihli province. He assisted Dr. Sun Yat-sen first in the revolution movement in 1911. Subsequently he proceeded to Japan where he studied in the Japanese Imperial Military Academy. Upon graduation, he returned to China and was appointed director of education of the Military Academy of the 3rd Nationalist army Corps. When the Anti-Northern Expeditionary Forces captured Kiangsi, he was appointed commander of the 1st Division and chief of the political bureau of the 14th army Corps, while in Nanchang, Kiangsi he was appointed by the Kuomintang Party as member of the Kiangsi Provincial Commission. He assisted materially in driving Gen Chow Ying-jen, Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's subordinate, into Fukien and in defeating the northerners in Chekiang, Kiansu and then Shantung in succession. In 1927, his troops in Hsuchowfu were ordered transferred to the vicinity of the Shanghai Nanking Railway Line, and to be reorganized into the 13th Nationalist Army Corps. General Hsiung was appointed commander of the 37th Division and later made concurrently associate commander of that army. In January, 1928, he was appointed Acting Garrison Commissioner for the Shanghai and Woosung Districts in place of General Bei Tsung-hsi.

H. B. Campbell

14 Foochow Road,

Shanghai.

Men and Events

G. G. Stroebe of the Yangtsze River Commission has gone to Peking on business.

A long-distance telephone service has been established between Shanghai and Nanking.

Y. M. Chien, who was appointed Vice-Minister of Finance of the Nationalist Government, has resigned.

The British Crusier Cumberland, one of the new 10,000 ton cruisers recently dispatched to the Far East, arrived at Hongkong on March 12.

Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin, secretary of the National Christian Council, addressed the congregation of Community Church last Sunday morning.

L. O. McGowan, President of the China-American Trading Company of Tientsin is in Shanghai on his way to America on a business trip.

Duncan Boyne, auditor with the Standard Oil Company of New York who has been connected with the Tokyo office, has been transferred to Shanghai.

All Chinese students in Japan, numbering some 5,500, have been ordered vaccinated immediately owing to an outbreak of smallpox at Tokyo.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has given orders for the construction of a motor-highway connecting the Lunghwa Arsenal with the Shanghai North Railway station.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has arranged to import 100,000 walnut trees from the United States for purposes of afforestation in Honan, Shensi and Kansu provinces.

Prof. Jen Yu-wen, formerly a member of the faculty of Yenching University, Peking, has been appointed president of Chin Chih University at Loyang, Honan province.

The Rev. E. L. Gaddis, who is a Methodist minister in Cincinnatti, Ohio, is in Shanghai on a trip around the world. He is staying at the Missionary Home, 38 Quinsan Road.

Dr. Arthur N. Holcombe, professor of Government at Harvard University is now on a trip of inspection to Honan province. He had an interview with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang on March 10.

The Annual meeting of the Union Club of China and Union Club Proprietary, Ltd., will be held at the premises of the club, 38 Avenue Edward VII, at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 27.

The Nanking Government Council on March 10 voted to levy from 5 to 8 percent on the salaries of all civil officials of the Government as a contribution toward the expenses of the Northern military expedition.

Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China was entertained at dinner on the evening of Thursday, March 8 by the British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai. Addresses delivered on the occasion were not made public.

Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, Chancellor of the National University Council at Nanking, has been appointed to serve concurrently as Acting Minister of Justice during the absence of Dr. Waug Chung-hui at the Hague Court of International Justice.

The February 15 issue of *The Living Age*, leading American review published in Boston, contains a reprint of an article dealing with the proposed Morgan loan to the South Manchuria Railway, which appeared in *The Review* on December 17 last.

The U. S. Flagship Pittsburgh with Admiral Bristol and staff aboard, the Blackhawk, Paul Jones and six other destroyers belonging to the U. S. Pacific fleet will be at Hongkong on March 23 for a week's visit, following which the fleet will proceed northward to Shanghai.

Clarence Kuangson Young who has been connected with the Chinese Legation in Washington, D. C. for several years, has returned to China and has joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government where he will serve as secretary in the American and European Division.

W. R. Giles correspondent for the *London Daily Mail* in Peking for many years, died at the French Hospital in Peking on Thursday, March 8 of pneumonia. Mr. Giles also served for many years as Peking correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News* until that paper stationed a staff correspondent in the Chinese capital.

Bruno Schwartz, publisher of the *Hankow Herald* is arriving in Shanghai shortly to undergo a course of treatment at the Shanghai Sanitarium and Hospital at 50 Rubicon Road. Mr. Schwartz has been seriously ill for several months as a result of a broken leg which he suffered several years ago but which had failed to heal properly.

John Van Antwerp MacMurray, American Minister to Peking who is now making a tour of the Yangtsze Valley, departed from Hankow for Chungking on March 8, traveling on the U.S.S. Guam recently commissioned for service on the Upper Yangtsze. Mr. MacMurray is planning to spend several days in Shanghai upon his return from the Upper Yangtsze.

(Continued on page 78)

New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Novel By Putnam Weale

Her Closed Hands; By Putnam Weale; New York: The Macmillan Company

The author is well-known as a political writer on China, his books being widely read. Now he comes out with a novel the scene of which is laid in the historic city of Peking. The story starts with a description of a Chinese street which is graphic and interesting. A foreigner by the name of Trent buys a big, old fashioned house in Peking which is supposed to be haunted. He gets it cheaply but finds it difficult to put it in order as no Chinese labourer will work on a haunted house. At last "Wong the-Ninth", a clever Chinese of no principles, and after money alone comes forward, and by his native tricks induces a number of workmen to repair the house.

Trent gives parties and plays with life in the house. His favourite ladies come and enjoy the big house. But Wong manages to cheat them all by producing a skeleton of a dead baby from a hole in the house wall. In the meantime the Revolution breaks out and Scott, husband of a lady who was friendly with Trent goes to Nanking to help the Revolution by secretly, selling, mines and other ammunition. Wong is sent to the theater of Revolution by Mrs. Scott with a letter about the welfare of her husband. The journey of Wong is interesting, and reveals his real nature which is not of the highest. After some tedious and uninteresting events, minutely described by the author, Wong turns up as a general of the Revolutionary forces. The book does not contain much about China as one would wish and is not considered to be up to the standard of the author's previous novel, "Wong the ninth".

H. P. Shastri

Mr. Stimson on Nicaragua

"American Policy in Nicaragua." By Henry L. Stimson. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Price Gold $1.25.

Nicaragua, Central American republic about the size of the state of New York and containing less than 700,000 human beings, has, during recent months, subjected the American State Department to a crossfire of criticism from both within and without the boundaries of Continental United States.

In general, the criticism caused by this country is aimed at "American policy in Nicaragua" and the sending of American Marines into that disorganized and wartorn area to attempt to curb the activities of a rebel leader—Sandino—who refuses to accept the dictates of his government.

Why are American Marines in Nicaragua? Volumes have been written in an attempt to answer the question. But a new volume has been added to the list which aims at the same mark and which goes far in that direction.

Henry L. Stimson, newly appointed Governor General of the Philippines, formerly Secretary of War, and last year special envoy of the President to Nicaragua to investigate for him the situation in that country, has written in brief, clear fashion of his investigations in Nicaragua, what he found of conditions there and of possible solutions of their troubles.

Mr. Stimson traces the history and development of relations between the United States and Nicaraguas, showing what the United States is seeking to do in the interests of the other. Beyond this he brings into bold relief other broad policies of the American government which have to do with Central American republics and their strategically important positions as regards the welfare of the United States.

Mr. Stimson brings out of obscurity the great importance of Nicaragua in American foreign policy, and answers the question, "Why are American Marines in Nicaragua?", more clearly than most writers on the same subject who have come to the notice of this reviewer.

M. J. H.

A Chinese Pirate Story

Kong, by Harold Kingsley; Dodd, Mead and Company, New York; price G. $2.50.

The actuality of the present-day pirate menace along the China coast should be sufficient to assure general perusal of this story of "Kong" a rover-pirate of the Yellow Seas, a mountainous rascal, with a face of craft and humor, taking toll of many beauties as he passes. The author, Mr. Harold Kingsley dedicates the book to Oscar Asche, the creator of Chu Chin Chow and expresses the hope that the pirate Kong may also come to live in a stage play.

The story of Kong is that of a Chinese pirate who waxed so powerful in the South Seas that Chinese emperors paid him tribute otherwise they could not have obtained their favoreit dish of sharks-fins. Kong was somewhat of a Don Juan who after many conquests set his heart upon the exquisite Ker-A, the wife of a Chinese Mandarin who controlled Canton. This led him into complications with La Maunda, a Javanese maiden, whom he had cast aside. The Chinese Mandarin at Canton, one Chung-king, and Kong were traditional enemies, which lends interest and excitement to the story. Chung-King is "an imposing, unclean prince of China, his face smoothe and cultured-looking, unlined, as if he had no troubles, in his heart a resolve to cut Kong to pieces.

Kong conducted an expedition to Canton and after many complications succeeded in kidnapping the beautiful Ker-A, resulting in great loss of face for Chung-King and finally a sea-battle of thrilling description in one of the bays of South China—whethar Bias Bay the lair of modern Chinese pirates is not stated. The story is interesting, contains much of ancient Chinese life and is well worth reading. It's a pleasing addition to the considerable list of novels based on Chinese life which have recently appeared from the press of the West. We say "pleasing addition" because most of the books heretofore published in the West on China have been of the 'high-political' type.

(Continued from page 77)

The anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen was generally observed in Chinese Nationalist circles in Shanghai and Nanking on Monday, March 12. The Nationalist flag was generally flown at half-mast and the Chinese warships at Woosung ushered in the day by firing a salute of 33 guns. Addresses were delivered by officials of the government and Kuomintang.

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Twogood of the Standard Oil Company of New York, who have been home on leave for several months, have returned to China and will be stationed in Hankow. Mr. Twogood was previously manager of the Standard Oil Company's offices in Tientsin. Mrs. Twogood and their children will remain in Shanghai for a few weeks before proceeding to Hankow.

Stuart J. Fuller, formerly American Consul-General at Tientsin, arrived in Shanghai this week on business connected with the foreign sales department of the Columbia Graphophone Company. Mrs. Fuller and their children are remaining in the United States. After leaving the U. S. Consular service Mr. Fuller was for a considerable time representative of an American company in India.

Dr. John C. H. Wu and Dr. George Sellett were guests of honor at a banquet given on Saturday evening, March 10 at the Sun Sun Restaurant by the alumni of the Comparative Law School of China, the dinner being given in commemoration of the birthday of Dr. Wu and as a farewell function to Dr. George Sellett who is departing shortly for the United States. Dr. R. C. W. Sheng, dean of the Law School presided.

The *Rock*, a magazine devoted largely to Catholic missionary interests, which was started in Hongkong sometime ago but which was suspended, has been revived, the latest number being Vol. 1, No. 3 of the new series. The leading article is entitled, "Street-Sleeping" and deals with poverty in Hongkong. The issue consists of approximately 100 pages, is illustrated, and is of general interest. The publication office is located at 62 Robinson Road, Hongkong.

A large crowd attended a smoker and entertainment given by the Fourth Regiment, U.S. Marines at the Shanghai Town Hall on the evening of March 9, the entertainment being in honor of a Rugby football team sent to Shanghai for a series of games by the Third Regiment in Tientsin. The entertainment consisted of several vaudeville numbers by local talent and members of the Banvard Musical Comedy Company now in Shanghai. There were also several interesting boxing bouts.

A large consignment of rugs and silks from the Orient were seized by the U. S. Customs authorities in San Francisco on March 2, according to a *United Press* message which stated that the material was found aboard the U. S. Transport Chaumont. The passengers consisted largely of American army officers and their wives from the Philippines and North China. The U. S. Customs examiners boarded the vessel at Golden Gate and when it was found that several bales of Chinese rugs and silks had not been declared by any of the passengers, the officers confiscated the merchandise.

From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics appearing under this heading, are taken mostly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent), Kuo Min (Nanking official) Nationalist (Wu-Han official) and Toho (Japanese) news agencies, and from translations of articles appearing in the local Chinese press).

March 5—Judge Loo Hsing-yuan, president of Provisional Court announces that all title deeds to be valid must contain Nationalist stamps—Canton notes of Central Bank increase in value from 28 to 51 following Government's withdrawal from circulation of $2,000,000 worth of notes—Canton Government issues orders for all shops in Canton to fly Nationalist and British flags in honor of Hongkong Governor Clementi when he visits Canton—Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, tupan of Shansi requests Chiang Kai-shek to hurry up with the Northern expedition—Chihli provincial administrative fund reduced from $6,000,00) to $1,980,000 owing to difficult conditions—Chiang Kai-shek formally opens Nationalist Military Academy in Nanking—Nationalist Ministry of Communications sends Chao Tsung-yuan to America and Europe to investigate wireless conditions—Chang Tso-ling applies to Peking banks for loan of $5,000,000 for military purposes—Hankow report by *Kuo Wen* states that Communist forces are active at Pin-kiang and that military forces have been sent to suppress them.

March 6—Japanese Minister Yoshizawa in *Toho* interview from Peking again states that the Chinese have not asked his advice about their tariff autonomy program, hence he has not made up his mind whether to oppose, notify the Diplomatic Corps or ask the Chinese to reconsider, he does think however that China should come to an understanding with Japan regarding a reciprocal tariff first—Chang Tso-ling issues Mandate formally appointing Chinese tariff commission and announcing intention to declare for tariff autonomy on Jan. 1, 1929—Nanking appoints council of advisers for Northern expedition consisting of 18 experienced officers of the 1st, 2nd and3rd group armies—Nankingap points personnel of parcels post tax bureau—Chiang Kai-shek issues instruction that all military officers or soldiers violating police regulations shall be arrested and punished by the police—Shanghai arsenal ordered to turn out 600 cases of arms and munitions for use in campaign on Tientsin-Pukow line—Alleged communist headquarters raided in Nanking and two arrested, Teng Pin-chen and Yang Chi-kao and much literature confiscated—American Minister MacMurray entertained in Hankow by Hupeh provincial Government officials; planning to proceed to Chungking before returning to Shanghai—Seven more communists arrested in Hankow—He Yin-chin will have charge of Nanking Military committee during absence of Chiang Kai-shek at front—Nanking report states Chang Fa-kwei may take trip abroad—*Kuo Wen* report from Peking states that a group of "old parliamentarians" has started a movement in association with former president Li Yung-hung to call a national citizens conference—Serious rice and flour shortage in Peking owing to transportation difficulties.

March 7—Japanese *Toho* report from Peking states that Treaty Powers are trying to strengthen the arms embargo by bringing other Powers into the agreement, others mentioned being Germany, Soviet Russia, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Norway, etc.—*Toho* states rumors circulated Peking that Chinese Northern and Southern governments planning raising loan $200,000,000 on increased customs revenues—Chinese Kuomintang launches boycott Japanese shipping Amoy over Japanese arrest of number of Koreans charged plotting against Japanese Government; Kuomintang charges Japanese do not have right arrest Koreans on Chinese soil and action constitutes infringement sovereignty, demands Koreans be handed over Chinese Authorities—Chang Tso-ling replies to protest of Japanese, British and American Ministers regarding new luxury taxes that it is a purely Chinese question and of no concern to foreigners—Peking Customs Autonomy Commission announces intention to appoint 32 technical delegates to draft new tariff law on customs—Peking appoints Chiang Tsun-wei as head of Telegraph Administration-Hwang-fu, Nationalist Foreign Minister makes further declaration on foreign policy mentioning aggressions of Japan and Russia in North, saying British policy has improved and American policy, which ordinarily friendly, has not been satisfactory since Nanking incident; criticises Edwardes, Acting Inspector-General of Customs for releasing $500,000 to Peking Government last year from customs surplus—Nanking Government Council appoints Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, acting Minister of Justice during absence of Wang Chung—hui at the Hague—Chiang Kai-shek and Ho Yin-chin depart for Hsuchowfu to inspect troops—Fengtien and Shansi forces engaged in serious fighting at Lungchuankwan in Northern Shansi—Peking cuts down staff in Ministry of Justice, saves $14,000—Belgian Consul entertains MacMurray at Hankow—Nationalists now have 17 locomotives and 336 cars in service on the southern section of Tientsin-Pukow line—*Kou Wen* report states that the official burial ceremony for the remains of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen will be held in Nanking on September 12 on the anniversary of Sun's birth—Gen. Ho Yin-chin formally inaugurated as Chief-of-staff at Nanking.

March 8—Japanese *Toho* report continues to express opposition to China's plans to declare customs autonomy on Jan. 1, 1929, the report stating that "obviously China cannot abolish likin," hence the Powers (Japan principally) will refuse to agree to tariff autonomy—Peking mandate adds names of Wang Yin-tai, Liu Chi, Gen. Chang Ching-hui and Chang Yin-hui, to Customs Autonomy Commission—Chinese boycots at Amoy continues despite protests of Japanese; Chinete steamer Kaijo Maru has difficulty landing 60 Chinese passengers owing to refusal of Chinese to man motor launches—Nanking Central Political Council, elects Chiang Kai-shek chairman of the Central Council; Li Chi-sum chairman of the Kwangtung division; Li Tsung-jen of the Wu-Han division; Feng Yu-hsiang of the Kaifeng division; Yen Hsi-shan of the Taiyuan division—Feng Yu-hsiang returns to Singhsiang to direct operations of Peking-Hankow line—Cheng Chien issues call for conference at Hankow or Changsha to consider rehabilitation of Hunan and Hupeh—Superintendent of China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, recently reorganized by Nationalist Government, issues orders that no contracts are valid unless ratified by new regime—H. H. Kung, Minister of Commerce and Industry goes to Nanking to make plans for organizing his department—Nationalist Military Council forbids enlistment of soldiers below age of 17—Nanking orders censorship of mails to prevent Fengtien spying—MacMurray departs from Hankow for Chungking—Yeh Chao-chu, Chinese Minister to Mexico notifies Peking of Mexico's agreement to send delegates to Peking in June to consider drafting of new treaty—Peking report by *Kuo Wen* states that plans are being considered for establishing an airplane service between Tientsin and Shanghai—Kiangsu provincial government decides that rice merchants be exempted from certain fees and taxes and that any officer connected with the rice examination office foung guilty of irregularities shall be punished—Chinese General Chamber Native Chamber, Chapei chamber and amalgamated street unions, form joint committee to help Nationalist Government dispose of $25,-000,000 in Nationalist bonds—Chinese authorities at Wuhu hold up shipment of 50,000 piculs of salt belonging to Pu Chih Salt Company on grounds that merchants failed to obtain proper license for shipment.

March 9—Five Chinese coal miners killed in mine explosion at Yintai, South Manchuria—Chinese Commerce Chamber at Peking continues agitation against payment of Chang Tso-ling's luxury taxes—Japanese Chamber of Commerce at Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Wakayama, Sakai, Nagoya and the Industrial Associations of Osaka, Cotton Mill Owners Associations of Osaka, Cotton Mill Owners Association and other organizations in Japan discuss Chinese customs situation and pass resolutions urging Japanese Government to watch situation closely and if cooperation with Powers impossible should take up question with China individually—Crisis continues between Chinese and Japanese in Fukien province over Japanese arrest of alleged Korean revolutionists forcing Japanese shipping and commercial concerns and banks practically to suspend business—Nanking publishes regulations of National Reconstruction Committee—Dispatch from Kaifeng states that major portion of Feng Yu-hsiang's army is concentrated at the Panteh-Fengloh-Tzechow area and that orders will shortly be given for simultaneous advance on the part of Nanking. Feng

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67 Broadway, Shanghai

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Mar. 1st	Sale Price Mar. 8th	Approx. Yield to Maturity Mar. 8th
Czecho Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	111	111	7.05
Czecho Slovak Govt. Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 1, 1945	105¼	105¼	6.98
Republic Chile S.F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101½	101⅝	6.81
Argentine Government.. Ext. S.F. Loan.....	6	May. 1, 1960	100	100¼	5.98
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	98⅞	98¼	7.15
Austrian S. F. G. Loan..	7	June 1. 1943	103⅞	104	6.58
Japanese Govt. (£).....	5	1907/1947	87¾	87½	6.10
German Govt. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	107¾	107½	6.36
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 15, 1950	100⅝	100½	6.96
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. S. F. Loan ..	7	Feb. 1, 1945	101¾	102	6.80
German G.E.C.S.F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	105	104⅛	6.56
Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan...	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	99½	100	6.50
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge.	6½	July 1, 1944	98½	98½	6.65
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	100½	101	6.39
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	100¾	101	7.39
Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1942	100⅛	100½	6.95
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Corporation...	7	Pfd. Stock	96½	97	7.22
Victor Talking Machine Company Cum, Prior	7	Pfd. Stock	107	109	6.42
Willys Overland Co.....	7	Pfd. Stock	95¾	98½	7.11
The National City Bank of New York.....	20	Stock	747	765	2.62
Republic of Peru Ext. Secured S. F. Loan...	7½	Sept. 1. 1956	106¾	107¼	6.91
Hershey Chocolate Corp.	$4	Pfd. Stock	71½	73	5.48
Belgian National Railway Co. Paticipating Pfd. Stock (American shares) Market to yield.....					7.25
Greek Government.....	6%	Feb. 1, 1968	—	91	6.65
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1, 1952	—	90⅜	6.77
Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15, 1960	—	93	6.52

The National City Company, The National City Bank Building, No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

Chekiang Industrial Bank Has Successful Year

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, one of the leading Chinese banks at Shanghai, cleared a profit of $505,262.41 during the year, 1927, according to the annual report which has just been issued which states that the net profits of the institution now amount to $393,685.98. The Directors have recommended that $80,000 be added to the reserve fund which now amounts to $820,000. In addition a dividend of 10 percent amounting to $170,000 has been declared and $90,929.02 has been paid out in the form of bonuses for directors, auditors, officers and staff. The bank now has assets listed at $30,147,084.53. Savings deposits have increased from $65,000 in 1917 to $5,492,000 in 1927. The officers of the Chekiang Industrial Bank are, General Manager, Li Ming; manager, S. T. Chen; sub-managers, M. C. Hsieh, Y. P. Chen, and P. Chu: manager foreign department, C. Huang and Y. K. York, and S. D. Kan, Y. P. Chow and Z. H. Kung. The bank's branch business in New York is conducted through the International Acceptance Bank, the American Exchange, Irving Trust Company, Harriman National Bank and the American Express Company. The Chekiang Industrial Bank has been in business twenty years.

SHIRTS & PYJAMAS

TOYO MURAKAMI

26B, Kiangse Road (corner Kern Road)

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, March 14, 1928

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since this day last week a rise of ¼d. for spot and ⅛d for forward delivery has to be recorded in the London price of Bar Silver. To-days quotations being 26 7/16d. and 26⅛d. respectively. New York shows a rise of ⅛th of a cent, namely 57¼d.

The steady undertone of the market still continues, although the amount of export paper offering is not very important, and the demand for T/T in Gold Currencies has been rather larger than for sometime past. The market closes steady, with Banks selling T/T at the following rates London 2/7 1/16d., New York 63⅛, Yen 74⅜. Owing to the near approach of Change-over day speculators have been inactive. Their over-bought position is reported to be Yen 25,000,000, and £100,000.

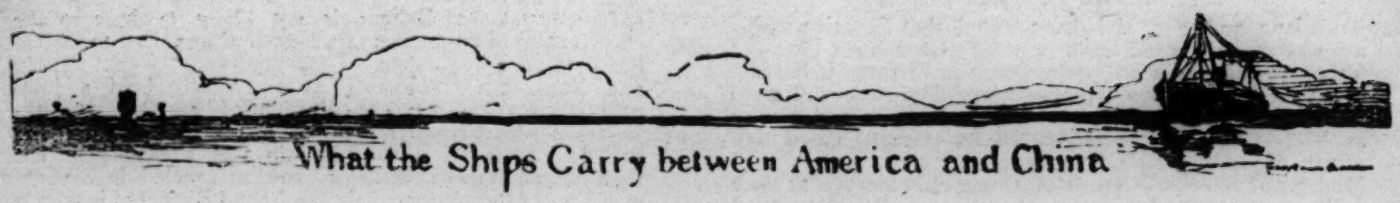
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 54,310,000 an increase of Tls. 1,881 000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 83,550,000 an increase of $ 900,000
Estimated value Tls. 114 466,000 as against Tls. 138,574,000 held at this time last year

	Average rates for Feb.	Thursday Mar. 8	Friday Mar. 9	Sat. Mar. 10	Mon. Mar. 12	Tuesday Mar. 13	Wed. Mar. 14
Bank's selling rates		*opening*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/6.760	2/6⅜	2/6⅜	2/6⅜	2/6⅜	2/6⅜	2/6⅜
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/6 13/16	2/6 13/16	2/6 13/16	2/6 13/16	2/6 13/16	2/6 13/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7
T/T India	170.740	170¾	170¾	170¾	170¾	170¾	170¾
T/T France	1,590,400	1590	1590	1590	1590	1590	1590
T/T N. Y.	62.520	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
T/T Demand		62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
T/T Hamburg		261½	261½	261⅞	261⅞	261½	261½
T/T H'kong	79.330	79¼	79¼	79⅜	79¼	79⅛	79¼
T/T Japan	75.040	75	75	75⅜	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
T/T Batavia	154.740	155	155	155	155	155	154⅝
T/T Straits	91.420	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/8.760	2/8¾	2/8¾	2/8¾	2/8¾	2/8¾	2/8¾
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/8 7/8	2/8 7/8	2/8 7/8	2/8 7/8	2/8 7/8	2/8 7/8
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/9.072	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,660.600	1660	1660	1660	1660	1660	1660
4 m/s N.Y.Lc	65.895	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
4 m/s ,, Docs	—	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Mar. 8	Mar. 9	Mar. 10	Mar. 12	Mar. 13	Mar. 14
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	26¼	26 1/16	26 1/16	26¼	26 1/16	26 1/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.57¼	G.$.57⅛	G. $. 57⅛	G. $. 57⅛	G.$ 57⅛	G. $.57⅛
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chanping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 360.20	Tls. 366	Tls. 365.50	Tls. 364.50	Tls. 364.50	Tls. 364.50
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	72.3	72.3	72.2	72.275	72.875	72.25
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	1%	1%	1%	1%	Nil	1%
*Closing Price in Lond on for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London Paris on	T/T 123.98
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 487 7/8
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 1/4%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 21/32
,, 4 ,,	4 1/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0⅛
,, 6 ,,	4 1/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/11 1/16



Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Nov, Customs Rate Tls. 1.43 equal Gold $1

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN,
February 8.
From U. S. A.

Linen	Yds.	3,677
Waterproof Cloth	Yds.	2,165
Cotton Piece Goods, Unclassed	Yds.	379
Cotton Blankets	Pls.	3
Cotton Thread, Embroidery	,,	31
Cotton Stockings	,,	1
Brass Tubes, Old	,,	129
Iron Bolts and Nuts	,,	13
Steel Pipes	,,	310
,, Wire Shorts	,,	374
Steel, Galvanized: Wire Shorts	,,	1,260
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,248
Aluminium Foil	,,	55
Bronze Powder	,,	2
Flour, Wheat	,,	110
Glucose	,,	27
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent.	,,	962
Indigo Grains, Artificial: 60 per cent.	,,	9
Ink, Printing	,,	86
Leather, Kid	,,	2
,, Calf	,,	1
,, Parent	,,	3
,, Sole	,,	267
Oranges, Fresh	,,	142
Paper, Boxboard	,,	772
,, Chipboard	,,	873
,, Duplexboard	,,	2,041
,, Printing, Unclassed	,,	45
,, Writing	,,	84
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,	276
Sugar, White	,,	11
Sulphur Black	,,	788
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	1
Zinc Oxide Powder	,,	17
Cigarettes	Mille	20
Cigars	Mille	3
Lemons, Fresh	,,	71
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	13,201
Machines, Sewing	Pcs.	10
Motor-cycles	,,	2
Oilcloth	,,	2,427
Typewriters	,,	27
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs, 100	Hk. Tls.	6,765
Infants' Food	,,	441
Treasure: Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	685,334

PRESIDENT MADISON,
February 10.
To Houston

Hair, Human	Pls.	30

To Seattle.

Antimony Regulus	,,	84
Oil, Wood	,,	4,500

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Prts Bls. 43	,,	43.45
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	11.30
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	40.42
Silk Piece Goods, Shanghai	,,	3.78
Brassware	,,	19
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	178
Feathers, Duck	,,	150
Hides, Cow	,,	21
Seed, Sesamum	,,	420
Skins Mole, Untanned	Pcs.	2,565
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	,,	12,211
,, Badger, ,,	,,	2,118
,, Raccoon	,,	1,000
,, Leopard, Raw	,,	109
,, Dog, Raw	,,	500

To Montreal.

Skins, Sheep, Untanned	,,	2,000

To Hoboken.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: Shanghai Bls. 5	Pls.	4.98

To Charleston.

Hair, Human	,,	218

To Baltimore.

Fans, Wheat Straw	Pcs.	18,720

To Huntingdon.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: Shanghai Bls. 10	Pls.	10.02

To Tacoma.

Oil, Wood	,,	9,450

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: Shanghai Bls. 95	,,	94
Intestines, Sheep	,,	71
,, Goat	,,	14
,, Pig	,,	29

GLAUCUS, February 10.
From U. S. A.

Lead-foil and Tinfoil	Pls.	638
Flour, Wheat	,,	6,615
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	302
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	4,838
Paint, Enamel	Galls.	175
Paints, Unclassed	Pls.	250

KOREA MARU,
February 11.
To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	1.11
Brassware	,,	18
Woodware	,,	7
Eggs, Fresh	Mille.	18

To San Pedro.

Seed, Sesamum	Pls.	11,310

To Portland.

Antimony, Regulus	,,	84

To Boston.

Hides, Cow	,,	698

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 10	Pls.	9.88
Silk Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports Bls. 50	,,	51.00
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	5.13
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	93.70
Hides, Cow	,,	218

PRESIDENT PIERCE,
February 16.
To Honolulu.

Silk, Piece Goods	Pls.	0.59
,, Pongees, Shantung	,,	1.69
,, Shawls	,,	0.07
,, Clothing	,,	0.11
,, & Artificial Silk Mixture	,,	0.25
Brassware	,,	6
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	9
,, Fine	,,	3
Carpets	Pcs.	41

To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	0.24
,, & Artificial Silk Mixture	,,	0.10
Artificial Silk, Silk, and Cotton Tassels	,,	3.29
Tea, Black, Congou, Shanghai	,,	1
Brassware	,,	37
Chinaware, Fine	,,	4
Cigarettes	,,	46
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	17
Oil, Groundnut	,,	145
Oil, Wood	,,	4,500
Woodware	,,	4
Fans, Straw	Pcs.	35,280
Rugs, Woollen	,,	42

To Los Angeles.

Bags, Straw	Pcs.	1,050
Boxes, Pig Skin	,,	10
Hats, Buntal Fibre	,,	600
Rugs, Woollen	,,	11

To Charleston.

Hair, Human	Pls.	61

To Baltimore.

Carpets, Woollen	Pcs.	10

To Boston.

Skins Goat, Untanned	Pls.	266

To Philadelphia.

Rhubarb	,,	25

To New York.

Silk, Waste, Filature: Wild, other Ports Bls. 10	,,	10.15
Silk, Waste: Other Ports. Bls. 16	,,	51.44
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	0.90
Antimony Regulus	,,	20
Brassware	,,	35
Duck Down	,,	6
Hides, Horse	,,	41
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	152
,, Dog, ,,	Pcs.	19,138
,, Sheep, ,,	,,	5,000

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Since the issue of our last report our market has evinced an easier undertone, and prices on the whole moved a few mace lower per picul than that ruling during the previous period. This is attributable, on the one hand to necessitated liquidation on the part of those affected by the continued inactivity now existent in the foreign fibre, and on the other, to the meagre demands from the local spinners, who appear to have adopted the policy of making their current purchases on a hand-to-mouth basis and await more prosperous times for their yarn output

From the foregoing conditions, we continue to see little or no inducement to take the bear side of the market at the moment, as we believe that no sooner the internal political unrest is modified and further improvment evolves in the yarn situation, more activity will be engendered in the local staple, which circumstances would indicate the wise policy of making purchases on declines. Meanwhile the market will continue to be governed by the movements in the foreign fibre, as well as by the operations of local professional speculators.

Yarn:—Fluctuations in the yarn market during the past week have been erratic, but the tendency on the whole has been on the easy side, and prices declined about Tls.0.50 for near deliveries and over a tael for forward deliveries as compared with the level last current. Business for export has been booked some 6,000 to 7,000 bales in all counts and chops during the week under review.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	10.53
American-Middling last reported	10.36
Tone of the Market, *Steady*	

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	18.95 Spot.
	18.60 May.
	18.46 July.
	18.12 Oct.
	18.04 Dec.
	18.02 Jan.
Tone of the market—	*Steady*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, Mar.	307
Fine Oomra, Mar.	331
Fully Good Broach, April/May	361
Tone of the market—	*Steady*

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, Spot. Exwharf	37.00
Shanghai, Spot	36.00
M. Ginned, Spot	36.25
Shensi, No. 1 Mar.	37.00
Ningpo. Spot, Exwharf.	33.00
Tone of the market—	*Steady*

(*Continued from page 79*)

Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan; stated that Fengtien troops are scattered along the Shihkiachwang-Lungchuan Pass and Tzechow-Tsining front while Sun Chuan-fang is holding the Tehchow-Yanchow front—Chiang Kai-shek will go to Hsuchowfu on 10th—Y—L. Tong formally assumes office as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs—Hsueh Tu-pi will shortly depart from Kaifeng for Nanking to assume post of Minister of Interior—Gen. Bei Tsung-chi reports that since military affairs in Hunan and Hupeh are practically settled that he will lead the 7th, 19th and 18th armies in Northern expedition—Chiang Kai-shek orders labor corps be employed in road construction behind lines, mentioning especially a road connecting Lunghwa and the Shanghai-North Railway station—Feng Yu-hsiang orders 100,000 walnut trees from America for afforestation work in Honan, Shensi and Kansu—Preparations made for observing third anniversary of death of Sun Yat-sen in Nanking—Chiang Tso-ping, chairman of Anhwei provincial government appointed head of political committee in war zone—Peking report by *Kuo Wen* states that Chang Hsueh-liang and Yang Yu-ting have ordered general attack on Feng Yu-hsiang immediately—Conference resumed in Peking between Japanese and Chinese delegates trying to reach understanding on commercial treaty—Chang Tso-ling trying to arrange loan of $5,000,000 from Bank of China and Bank of Communications with Peking-Mukden railway receipts as security, money to be used in trying to revive the Fengpiao paper money in Manchuria—Yan Hsi-shan orders large consignment of iron and steel from Hankow—More communists arrested at Hankow—Sir Cecil Clementi, Governor of Hongkong goes to Canton to return visit of Gen. Li Chi-sum; Toho report states that visit has started rumors that Hongkong is planning loan of £7,000,000 to Gen. Li—Lo Wen-kan, Peking foreign minister discharges Hsu Tang-chi, Chinese Charge d'affairs at Rome for disobeying orders; details not given—Japanese, Dutch, French and Belgian diplomats meet in Peking to consider extending scope of arms agreement—Peking Diplomatic Commission holds conference regarding expiration of Sino-Italian and Sino-Portugese treaties-Tuan Yung-pin, vice-minister of Finance at Peking resigns and Chu Yu-chi appointed as successor.

March 10—Kuomintang branch at Amoy passes resolutions ordering boycott of Japanese steamers touching at that port—Nanking Government Council holds meeting attended by Chiang Kai-shek, Chiang Tso-ping, King Heng-yi, Pei Yung-ti, Tan Yen-kai, Chang Chi-kiang, Sung Yuan-yuen, Yu Yui-jen, Li Lieh-chun, Wang Pei-chun, H. H. Kung, T. V. Soong and Mrs. Liao Chung-kai, and passed resolutions ordering the establishment of a Nationalist Tariff Commission, that the revised criminal code be promulgated, that Chiang Kai-shek be made president of the Central Military Officers Academy, that the resignation of Y. M. Chien as vice-minister of Finance be accepted, that all salaries of Nationalist officials be levied upon to the extent of 5 to 8 percent as a contribution to the Northern military campaign, that Ho Yin-chin be appointed chief counseller to the headquarters of the Commander-in-chief,—Nanking drafts regulations for use of trains for military purposes on the railway—Long distance telephone service opened between Nanking and Shanghai—Nationalists appoint Chen Wang-chin and Sun Chia-yuen to arrange for assessing a tax on sugar—Feng Yu-hsiang reported to have issued orders for the capture of Paotingtu "as soon as possible"—Chinese bankers in Tientsin not enthusiastic over loan of $2,000,000 to Chang Tso-ling with new luscury tasces as security—Li Chi-sum, chairman of Kwangtung provincial government wires Nanking that Fu Chuen-pen, alleged "notorious communist" be arrested—Gen. Li Tsung-jen appointed chairman of Hupeh political council—Nanking orders abolition of all Kuomintang branch headquarters in the various districts or hsiens in order to avoid complications—Belgian Minister, according to *Kuo Wen* message from Peking, has suggested that 25 percent of the Belgian portion of the Boxer Indemnity be used for philanthropic and educational work and the remainder for dredging the Yellow River and purchasing needed materials for the Lung-Hai Railway—Chiang Kai-sheksets an example for Nationalist officials by paying his fare on the Shanghai-Nanking-Hangchow railway.

March 11-12.—Toho service carries report from Chinese paper in Peking, the *Chen Pao*, which states that Britain is doudtful of China's ability to abolish likin by Jan. 1, 1929, which is one of the conditions upon which tariff autonomy can be enforced, and that Britain is not likely to agree to the enforcement of an interim tariff until China has abolished the so-called illegal taxes.—*Toho* report states that Peking and Nanking Governments have recently held a joint conference regarding the division of postal authority-Japanese report from Hongkong states that Canton has become so friendly toward Britain that a movement has been started to demolish the monument erected in commemoration of the victims of the Shaki and Shanghai incidents of 1925.—Signor Vare, Italian Minister in Peking, delivers address at Tientsin in which he expresses opposition to Tariff autonomy—Peking Diplomatic Corps agrees to recommend to Powers adoption of further restrictions on arms shipments to China—Nanking observes anniversary of death of Sun Yat-sen.—Feng Yu-hsiang establishes field Building, No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China. headquarters at Kaifeng—T. V. Soong and Miao Bin, Quartermaster of the Nationalist Army hold conference on matter of establishing budget system for army—Canton dispatch states that Kwangtung troops have finally subjugated the Communist factions at Haifeng and Lufeng; all labor unions in Canton ordered not to hold meetings—Shanghai arsenal continues to send military equipment to the North for the Punitive expedition—Shanghai policemen ordered to pay their fares on tramcars—Six more communists arrested at Hankow—Yen Hsi-shan, tupan of Shansi issues ten commandments on thrift.

March 13—Japanese Minister Yoshizawa states in *Toho* interview that it will be absolutely necessary for China to abolish likin prior to enjoyment of tariff autonomy; also declares that unless China plans to use the increased revenues resulting from the proposed transitory tariff, that any tariff increase will be "meaningless" also declares that Japan cannpt agree to any scheme for increasing China's ability to purchase more arms and ammunition — Military forces at Chungking raid alleged Communist headquarters, seize much literature and arrest 100 alleged communists; reported that more than 200 houses in Wanhsien were burned by Communists during February—Japanese *Toho* service message from Peking states that the Amalgamated Chinese Chambers of Commerce have protested to the Peking Government against increasing the tariff on the grounds that it will increase the cost of commodities and place a heavy burden on the Chinese people--Nanking Military Council considers question of creatiug a provincial defense army for Kiangsu, the forces to be made up from the army of Gen. Chien Ta-chun's 32nd army and part of the 9th army under Gen. Koo. Tso-tung—Nanking Government organizes an Army Transportation Office and all military leaders must make applications for cars and must release cars immediately after use—T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance organizes Inspection office in his Ministry to cut expenses and encourage efficiency—Gen. Li Chi-sum, chairman of Kwangtung provincial government denies that he has made a deal with the Governor of Hongkong to connect the Canton-Kowloon and the southern end of the Canton-Hankow line—Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters moved to Hsuchowfu-Nanking Ministry of Communications announces plan to increase fares "slightly" on the Shanghai-Nanking-Hangchow railway—*Kuo Wen* agency reports that negotiations have started to settle the Nanking incident—Peking forbids any celebration on anniversary of Sun Yat-sen death—Peking report states Wu Pei-fu planning trip to Tibet and India for purpose of stndying Buddhism-*Kuo Wen* report from Nanking sstate that orders have been given that officials of Government whosse alaries are over $60 a month must accept half their salaries in Govenment bonds.

Chinese Appointed Deputy Secretary of Tientsin British Concession

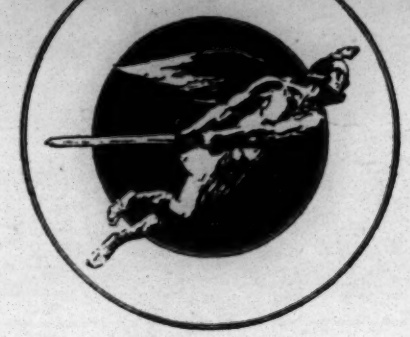
Chen Tao-yuan, a Chinese engineer of Tientsin, has been appointed Chinese Deputy Secretary of the British Concession in Tientsin according to a report appearing in the *North-China Star*, the American paper in Tientsin, the report stating that Mr. Chen is the first Chinese to hold an executive position in the Concession. Mr. Chen is a mechanical engineer who has specialized in road-construction and architecture. After graduation from Peiyang University of Tientsin, he went to America where he specialized in mechanical engineering at Cornell University. He then went to England and took his M. E. degree from Glasgow University, following which he was employed for a time as draughtsman with Vickers, Ltd. He returned to China in 1912 and for a time was connected with the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai, following which he was employed in the Salt Gabelle. He then went to Foochow where he served as chief engineer of the Foochow Dockyard. In 1921 he went to Washington as a technical secretary attached to the Chinese Delegation at the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament and Far Eastern Questions. He then went to Holland where he assisted Dr. Wang Chung-hui at the Hague Court of International Justice.

KIMONOS & HAORIS

TOYO MURAKAMI

26B, Kiangse Road (corner Ezra Road)

A BRIEF HISTORY OF A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT



In the Spring of 1925 Dodge Brothers undertook an important and gigantic task—which is now complete.

Since its inception in 1914 Dodge Brothers had specialized exclusively in a four-cylinder product. During thirteen years more than two million units of that product were sold to the world.

It is unnecessary here to comment on the singular merits of that famous Four.

It was honored on the battle-fields of war, and achieved equal distinction on the highways and byways of peace.

Its long life and complete dependability had become an adage.

Meanwhile, however, times were changing and tastes were changing with them.

While still as important as ever, dependability alone was no longer sufficient.

Greater speed and comfort, more style and luxury were the growing prepossessions of the hour.

Six-cylinder motors were gradually becoming practical at popular prices. Progressive engineering dictated the revision and refinement of existing four-cylinder power-plants.

Two years ago Dodge Brothers appraised its task and embarked upon a program designed to place it and its Dealer Organization in a position on January 1, 1928, second to none in the industry.

Quietly, with deliberation and dispatch, and without interrupting the regular course of production and service to customers, the new program went swiftly forward.

The astonishing results of this great achievement are now known to the world.

It is doubtful if industrial annals can cite, over a similar period, an achievement so outstanding.

A smart, swift, low-priced and immensely popular quality Four has replaced its famous predecessor.

The Senior Six, outstanding in performance, quality and luxurious appointment, has been created.

Graham Brothers Trucks and Buses (formerly exclusively Fours) have been supplemented by Sixes. Fifty new types have been added, all resulting in the most complete and capable line of work cars known.

THEN CAME THE VICTORY SIX —THE MOST SPECTACULAR ENGINEERING ACHIEVEMENT OF THE DECADE.

These accomplishments, one following the other in steady progression, have now provided Dodge Brothers Dealers throughout the world with the most diversified and comprehensive line of passenger and c mmercial vehicles ever manufactured and sold by a single organization.

Adhering rigidly to the sound and honorable standards of a great past, Dodge Brothers have met the challenge of a still more exacting future.

China Motors Federal, Inc., U.S.A., Shanghai
Frazar Federal Inc., U.S.A., Tientsin—Peking
The Dragon Motor Car Co., Inc., Hongkong
The L. E. Gale Co., Hankow

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

DEPENDABLE ALWAYS!

CAPSTAN

The COOL ENJOYABLE SMOKE

SOLD EVERYWHERE

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